

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1834.—Vol. XL.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1870.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) (PRICE FIVEPENCE.
PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 4s.)

MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, PINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(ESTABLISHED 1842.)
HOLDERS of mining shares, desirous of sale in the open market may find purchasers for the same through Mr. CROFTS' agency. Also parties requiring advice how to act in the disposal of or abandonment of doubtful mining stocks may probably avail of Mr. CROFTS' long experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty, legal or otherwise.

ROCHE CONSOLS.
Mr. CROFTS strongly recommends the purchase of these shares. Most important discoveries are being made, and the mine will undoubtedly become a great prize. The mine is situated at the head of the celebrated Goss Moors, from which millions worth of tin have been raised. The district has produced some of the richest tin mines in Cornwall. The shares at present can be secured for 15s. Every description of shares BOUGHT and SOLD at NET prices.

SPECIAL BUSINESS IN GREAT ROYALTY shares.
Bankers: Metropolitan Bank.

MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
41, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the following SHARES, free of commission:—

20 Anglo-Argent, 16s 3d	10 East Caradon, £5 1/4	20 Plynlimmon, 35s.
100 Australian Uni., 12s 9	100 Frontino, 9s. 3d.	15 Sweetland Ck., £2 18 9
100 Asheton, £2 1/2	15 Frank Mills, £2 1/4	15 So. Condurow, £3 11 9
150 Anglo-Australian, £1	15 Great Laxey, £1 7 1/2	40 Tan-yr-Alit, £2 8s. 9d
paid, 2s. 6d.	10 Great Vor, £2 1/2	10 Tankerville, £1 1/4
20 Bwadrain Consols, £2 1/2	40 Gen. Brazilian, 16s 6d	50 Taquaril, 35s. 3d. pm.
15 Bwch Consols, £2 1/2	40 Hingston Down, 14s 9	25 Van Consols, £1 19s.
40 Cagynon, £2 1/2	15 Marke Valley, £6 16 3	30 Wb. Grenville, 30s 6d
25 Choutales, 13s. 9d.	25 New Lovell, 39s.	3 Wt. Chiverton, £5 4 1/2
20 Drake Walls, 23s.	30 Pacific, 39s. 6d.	30 Wt. Drake Walls, 5s 9
10 Don Pedro, £2 1/2 pm.	100 Pestarena, 11s. 6d.	25 Wheal Agar.
15 East Grenville, £2 1/2	25 Pen' Alit, 32s.	20 West Pant-y-Go, 16s
10 East Lovell, £2 1/2	50 Port Phillip, £2 1/2	60 Wheal Crebor, 11s.
5 Eberhardt, £1 1/2	60 Prince of Wales, 12s	50 Yudanumutana, 20s 6
W. H. B. transacts business in every description of shares at the best market prices, and free of commission.		

Daily Price-List free on application.
Bankers: The Metropolitan Bank (Limited), Cornhill, E.C.

JOHN RISLEY, (SWORN) STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. Y. CHRISTIAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.
Bankers: Bank of England.

INVESTORS.—The last number of the "Financial Gazette" contains every detail respecting the POLDBREEN MINE, which is now making good returns of tin.

Mr. Y. CHRISTIAN recommends the shares as a profitable investment.

11, Royal Exchange, E.C.
Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. T. A. MUNDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
38, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.
Bankers: City Bank.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND MINING SHARE BROKER,
19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Every description of shares BOUGHT and SOLD at the best market prices.

MESSRS. W. DUNN AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
3 AND 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers and Reference: National Provincial Bank of England.

FOR SALE, at prices affixed:—

20 Aberdaunt, £5 5s.	25 East Seton, 10s.	50 Taquaril, £1 14s. pm.
5 Asheton, £2 1/2	20 Frank Mills, £1 18s 9	30 Terras Tin, £1 10s.
10 Aurora, £1 pm.	60 Guerrero Gold, 6s.	3 Tincroft, £40 5s.
10 Bwadrain, £2 1/2 3d.	20 Great Rock, £1 15s.	50 Van Consols, £1 18s
10 Bwadrain, £1 7s.	5 Great Vor, £6 12s.	10 West Caradon, 17s.
15 Bwch Consols, £2 1/2 6	10 North Crofty, £1 16s.	2 Wt. Chiverton, £2 4
10 Calbeck Fells, £1 2 6	20 Pacific, £1 18s. 9d.	20 West Regair Lie, £2 5
10 Cardigan Bay, £2 10s	25 Pen' Alit, £1 11s.	20 West Maria, £1 11s 3d
5 Cefn Consols, £2 1/2	10 Queen Silver, £2 1/2	50 West Tanker, £2 12 9
3 Cook's Kitchen, £1 7 1/2	20 Rosewall Hill, £1 5s 6	15 Wheal Agar, £2.
20 Don Pedro, £2 8 9 pm.	25 South Darren, £1 6 6	5 Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), £2.
10 Drake Walls, £1 2s 6d	10 Sweetland Ck., £2 16 6	5 Wh. Mary Ann, £3 15 6
6 East Basset, £2 10s.	10 Tankerville, £13 17s 6	2 Wheal Seton, £23 15s
6 East Lovell, £21.	20 Tan-yr-Alit, £2 7s. 6d	

ANDERSON AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES,
85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
We specially invite the attention of investors and capitalists to the GEIFRON MINING COMPANY, advertised in the Journal of Sept. 10. The property is a bona fide one, having the Van lode running entirely through it, with levels driven, the descent, and raising ore worth £18 to £20 per ton, a further improvement being likely expected; and it is likely to be the great centre of attraction in the Van district. From the numerous applications for shares from all parts of the country, it will be a great success. Every investor desirous of making money should apply for shares. A prospectus, plans, and forms of application can be had at this office.

THE TERRAS TIN MINE is an extraordinary rich tin property. We have examined it, and are convinced of its value. The book of particulars we shall be happy to forward free on application. These shares should be bought at once; we have 5s. or any less portion for sale, at 30s. each, and we believe they will go a considerable price. The company is limited: we advise only limited liability companies. Cautioning investors to avoid the Cost-Book System as they paid a serpent.

WANTED TO BUY—175 shares in the ABERDAUNT LEAD MINE. State number and price.

ANDERSON AND CO., 85, Gracechurch Street, London.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH begs to inform his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC that he has REMOVED from 1, Great Helen's, to—
29, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

MR. WM. MARLBOROUGH, 29, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C. (Established 16 years), has FOR SALE the following SHARES at net prices:—

20 Asheton, £5 5s. 9d.	5 East Lovell, £3 1/2	1 Spear Moor, £19.
10 Aberdaunt, 17s.	20 Frontino, 8s.	1 South Frances, £29.
10 Australian Uni., 10s 3	20 Frank Mills, 39s. 9d.	25 Sweetland, £2 13s 9d.
10 Bwadrain Cons., 27s 6d	20 Great Retallack, £2 1/2	10 So. Condurow, £3 11 9
10 Bwch Cons., £2 16 6	5 Great Laxey, £1 7 1/2	20 Trevarrack, £13 11 9
10 Calbeck Fells, 22s. 6	5 Great Vor, £6 1/2	50 Tankerville, £2 18 9
10 Cardigan Bay, offer wanted.	30 Gt. Sth. Chiverton, 9s.	20 Tan-yr-Alit, £2 9s.
10 Chiv. Moor, £2 17s 6d	50 Lovell Cons., 7s. 6d.	50 Taquaril, 34s. prem.
10 Chiverton Val., £2 16 9	5 Llanarmon, £3 18s 9d	2 Trumpet, £23 1/2
10 Carn Camborne, 22s 6d	20 New Lovell, 38s.	1 Tincroft, £42 1/2
10 Choutales, 13s. 9d.	60 Prince of Wales, 11s 6	50 Terras.
10 Cefn Consols,	1 Providence, £26 1/2	2 West Frances, £24 1/4
10 Devon Consols, £2s.	20 Pacific, 38s. 3d.	3 Wheal Seton, £41 1/2
10 Don Pedro, £2 1/2	20 Pen' Alit, 31s. 3d.	20 Wheal Agar, 48s. 9d.
10 Eberhardt, £2 20 pm.	50 Queen, 42s. 6d.	2 Wt. Chiverton, £5 4
10 Elipue, 15s.	30 Rhydallog, £2 1/2	50 Wt. Pant-y-Go, 16s 9d
	50 Rosewall Hill, 22s 9d.	1 West Seton, £121.
		5 Wh. Mary Ann, £25 1/2

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 21 years), is a SELLER at net prices of:—

20 Asheton, £6 1/4	20 East Grenville, £2 1/2	10 Tankerville, £13 1/2
10 Aberdaunt, £5 5s.	5 Great Laxey, £1 7 1/2	5 Wt. Chiverton, £5 4 1/2
20 Bwch, £2 19s. 9d.	10 Great Vor, £7 1/2	5 Tincroft, £42.
15 Bwadrain, £2 1/2	5 Marke Valley, £7 1/2	2 Van, £62 1/2
35 Brynpostig, £2 1/2	1 New Seton, £37 10s.	5 Wt. Chiverton, £5 4 1/2
25 Cefn Consols,	10 No. Wheal Crofty, £2.	1 West Seton, £12s.
30 Calbeck Fells, 23s 9d	10 Penrhyn, fully paid,	10 Don Pedro, £2 1/2 pm.
10 Chiverton, £13 1/2	2 Providence, £29.	30 Taquaril, £13 1/2 pm.
1 Devon Consols, £100.	5 So. Wh. Frances, £30.	20 North Trekerby.
2 East Basset, £5 1/2	30 Terras Tin, 50s.	20 Princess of Wales.
10 East Caradon, £2 1/2	5 East Lovell, £2 1/2	30 Van Consols.
5 East Lovell, £2 1/2	40 Geifron, fully pd., £5	

WANTED TO PURCHASE—50 shares in the ABERDAUNT LEAD MINE and also 100 in the TERRAS TIN MINE, at a slight reduction from those offered above.

Information and advice given on all stocks, and dealt in for cash or account.
ALFRED FISHER, 32, New Broad Street, London.

TANKERVILLE, WEST TANKERVILLE, AND WELSH LEAD MINES.
EAST WHEAL LOVELL, AND OTHER CORNISH MINES.
PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST"—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES," &c., of Friday, Oct. 14, No. 602, price 6d, each copy, forwarded on application, contains information on the following mines:—

Tankerville.	West Wheal Seton.	North Crofty.
West Tankerville.	Taquaril.	East Seton.
East New Lovell.	East Lovell.	Almada and Tiritio.

With Remarks on the Tin Trade, Markets for Tin Mine Shares, &c., &c.

MR. PETER WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and Union Bank of London.

THE WAR, AND PRICE OF STOCKS AND SHARES.—Read the "LONDON DAILY RECORD—STOCK AND SHARE LIST," as to what to buy at once for investment.

The "London Daily Record" is published by P. WATSON, Stock and Share Dealer, 79, Old Broad-street, E.C., every evening, and forwarded by post to subscribers.

Annual subscription, £1 1s.; by post, £2 2s.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, STOCK AND MINING SHAREDEALER,
76, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

MR. W. H. CUELL, No. 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Daily price-list on application.

MR. C. A. POWELL, BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BUYER or SELLER of Taquaril, Pacific, Tankerville, Frontino, Sweetland Creek, and East Lovell.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in North Trekerby and Calbeck Fells.
Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane.

MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., transacts business at net prices in every description of security.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in Frank Mills, Great Western, Calbeck Fells, East Seton, West Tankerville, Wheal Agar, and South Condurow shares.

* Seventh Edition of "How to Invest," &c. Post free for seven stamps.

MR. W. TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C., recommends his friends to purchase shares in the TAQUARIL GOLD MINE. The mine just arrived fully confirms previous reports, all of which can be seen at his office, and from his knowledge of the property, acquired during a long residence in the Brazil, he is in a position to afford his clients reliable information for their guidance in buying or selling shares.

MR. J. B. HAWKES, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
8, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., has FOR SALE the following SHARES:—

20 General Brazil, 1s 6d	20 Cagynon, 25s.	1 New Seton, £31.
20 Wheal Crebor, 11s. 6d	5 Cook's Kitchen, £17 1/2	10 Parys Mountain, £1.
30 Van Consols, 59s.	20 Drake Walls, 22s. 3d	20 Penrhyn, 23s.
1 Van, £57 1/2	5 East Caradon, £4 1/4	10 Wheal Buller, £4.
50 Hingston, 12s. 9d.	20 Great Retallack, 24s.	20 Wb. Grenville, 28s. 9d
10 Marke Valley, £6 1/2	1 Herodsfoot, £44.	50 Terras, 28s. 3d.

Twenty-six Years' Experience.
MR. F. W. MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., having been connected with the Mining Market for the above period, and constantly visiting the mines of Cornwall and Wales, is at all times in a position to give reliable advice in the purchase and sale of shares.

Daily List of closing prices in British and Foreign mines published every evening, and forwarded to correspondents (free).

References exchanged. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

SILK AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS.
CHIEF OFFICES: 32, REGENT STREET, W.
CITY OFFICES: 36, MARK LANE, E.C.
Every description of Stocks and Shares dealt in at the closest market value for cash only.

MR. THOMAS ROSEWARNE, SHAREDEALER,
81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
T. R. has yet the following SHARES ON HAND, which must be sold:—

30 Aberdaunt.	100 Holmbush and Kelly	20 South Frances.
10 Asheton.	50 Nanteco Consols.	15 South Condurow.
10 Bedford United.	50 North Crofty.	100 Taquaril.
50 Bedford Consols.	70 North Trekerby.	40 Tan-yr-Alit.
50 Calbeck Fells.	40 Okei Tor.	3 Van.
20 Chiverton Moor.	100 Plynlimmon.	55 Van Consols.
20 Cardigan Bay.	45 Pen' Alit.	100 West Caradon.
50 Choutales.	40 Pehryn.	20 West Maria.
1 Devon Consols.	50 Prince of Wales.	20 West Drake Walls.
4 East Basset.	100 Queen.	15 Wheal Buller.
10 East Lovell.	40 Virtuous Lady.	2 Wheal Seton.
17 Great Rock.	50 Virtuous Lady.	45 Wheal Crebor.

WANTED TO BUY the following SHARES at the quoted prices:—

100 Drake Walls, 20s. 6d.	500 Frontino, 7s.	100 Vron, £1 1/2 pm.
50 East Caradon, £4 1/2	20 Great Vor, £6 1/2	200 West Basset, 5s.
50 Faank Mills, 37s. 6d.	100 Hingston Down, 12s.	

Money advanced to any extent upon good marketable mining shares.
Bankers: Bank of England. Office hours Ten to Four.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
36, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
The INVESTMENT CIRCULAR, published on the first Wednesday in each month. Subscription, 5s. a year, including postage; a single copy, 6d.

The HANDY-BOOK FOR INVESTORS, comprising a sketch of the Rise, Progress, and Present Character of every species of Investment, British, Colonial, and Foreign; including an estimate of their comparative safety and profit. Bound in cloth, 10s. 6d.

BRITISH MINES AND MINING, comprising a comparison of Mining with other investments; a description of the Mining Districts of the United Kingdom, and a detailed account of the Tin, Copper, Lead, and other Mines in Cornwall, Devon, Salop, Wales, and the Isle of Man; with a complete Glossary of Mining Terms. Bound in cloth, 2s. 6d.

MONTHLY LIST OF BRITISH AND COLONIAL INVESTMENTS, showing the rate of interest returned in marketable stocks and shares, for the guidance of investors. 1s., post free.

Cheques to be crossed London and Westminster or Alliance Bank

THE CITY EXCHANGE MINING AND INVESTMENT OFFICES,
39, NEW BROAD STREET, E.C.
ALFRED FISHER, MANAGER.

GEIFRON MINE is the next valuable mine in Wales. Capitalists, investors, will do well to apply for a prospectus, which will be forwarded free on application.

Capitalists can make money by immediately purchasing shares in the TERRAS TIN MINE (Limited). We have 50 to offer at 30s. each. These are the cheapest and safest stocks offered to the public, and should be bought at once. They will, no doubt, realise as many pounds within a short time as they are now selling for shillings.

We have also the following SHARES FOR SALE, free of commission:—

20 Asheton, £6 1/4	20 East Grenville, £2 1/2	10 Tankerville, £13 1/2
10 Aberdaunt, £5 5s.	5 Great Laxey, £1 7 1/2	5 Wt. Chiverton, £5 4 1/2
20 Bwch, £2 19s. 9d.	10 Great Vor, £7 1/2	5 Tincroft, £42.
15 Bwadrain, £2 1/2	5 Marke Valley, £7 1/2	2 Van, £62 1/2
35 Brynpostig, £2 1/2	1 New Seton, £37 10s.	5 Wt. Chiverton, £5 4 1/2
25 Cefn Consols,	10 No. Wheal Crofty, £2.	1 West Seton, £12s.
30 Calbeck Fells, 23s 9d	10 Penrhyn, fully paid,	10 Don Pedro, £2 1/2 pm.
10 Chiverton, £13 1/2	2 Providence, £29.	30 Taquaril, £13 1/2 pm.
1 Devon Consols, £100.	5 So. Wh. Frances, £30.	20 North Trekerby.
2 East Basset, £5 1/2	30 Terras Tin, 50s.	20 Princess of Wales.
10 East Caradon, £2 1/2	5 East Lovell, £2 1/2	30 Van Consols.
5 East Lovell, £2 1/2	40 Geifron, fully pd., £5	

WANTED TO PURCHASE—50 shares in the ABERDAUNT LEAD MINE and also 100 in the TERRAS TIN MINE, at a slight reduction from those offered above.

Information and advice given on all stocks, and dealt in for cash or account.
ALFRED FISHER, 32, New Broad Street, London.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS,
MINING AGENT, AND GENERAL SHAREDEALER,
3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

MR. JOHN GIBBS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
All kinds of shares bought and sold at closest market prices.
Bankers: London and County Bank.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C.
Business operations in Mining Shares effected at close market rates.

NOTICE.
MR. T. E. W. THOMAS respectfully announces that his ANNUAL LIST OF SELECTED MINES is NOW READY, and may be had on personal application, or per post on payment of one stamp.

3 AND 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

SHARES FOR 1870-71.—T. E. W. THOMAS'S SEPTEMBER LIST now being published; gratis to applicants, and per post on receipt of stamp.

DIVIDEND TIN MINES—DIVIDEND LEAD MINES.—Bona fide investors should apply for T. E. W. THOMAS'S SELECTED LIST OF INVESTMENTS. One stamp, per post.

SPECULATORS IN MINING SHARES can have, gratis, on application, a copy of T. E. W. THOMAS'S LIST OF SHARES, that ought to be purchased for market advance. By post for one stamp.

EVERY READER of this Journal should IMMEDIATELY PROCURE T. E. W. THOMAS'S SELECTIONS FOR INVESTMENT. Gratis, or by post on receipt of stamp.

3 AND 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

New edition, 1870, price 6d.,
SELF HELP TO PATENT LAW;
Also, price 1s.,
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PATENT LAWS.

Published at the Office for Patents, 4, St. Ann's-square, Manchester, by GEORGE DAVIES, C.E. (late John Davies and Son).
Established 1835.

MESSRS. G. LAVINGTON AND A. PENNINGTON,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, have SPECIAL BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—

Pacific Gold.	Tankerville.	Anglo-Brazilian.
East Lovell.	Spear Moor.	Taquaril.
Sweetland Creek.	Marke Valley.	Tincroft.

SOUTH CARDIGAN.—100 shares for sale, at 25s. each.

TO INVESTORS.—NOW READY.
LAVINGTON AND PENNINGTON'S "MONTHLY RECORD OF INVESTMENTS," containing an exhaustive Review of the British and Foreign Stock and Share and Money Markets, &c., with an enumeration of safe investments, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. Price 6d. per copy, or 5s. annually.

G. LAVINGTON and A. PENNINGTON, 44, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, JUN., STOCK AND SHAREDEALER AND MINE AGENT,
5, WHITEHALL, S.W.

MESSRS. J. HUME AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PRICE LIST:—

20 Great Retallack, 24s.	10 Asheton, £5 1/4	5 Seton, £42 1/2
20 New Lovell, £2 1/2	40 Cagynon, 30s.	5 Wheal Jano.
10 So. Condurow, £4.	20 Tan-yr-Alit, £3.	5 Wt. Chiverton, £25.
20 Great Vor, £7.	10 Van, £63.	1 West Seton.
20 East Caradon, £4 1/4	50 Van Consols, £2.	5 Kitty (St. Agnes).
10 Marke Valley, £7 1/2	5 Cook's Kitchen, £19.	5 Trumpet, £25.
50 Prince of Wales, 12s 6	5 Tincroft, £44.	50 Taquaril, 35s. pm.
20 Tankerville, £14 1/4	20 East Grenville, £2 1/2	20 Don Pedro.
50 West Tanker, £2 18 9	20 Greenville, 32s. 6d.	20 Eberhardt, £12 1/2
5 Herodsfoot, £44.	50 Hingston Down.	50 Plynlimmon, 37s. 6d.
50 Crehor, 14s.	50 Crehor, 14s.	50 West Maria, £13 1/2

All orders executed with promptitude at closest prices, and advised by post or telegram. A daily Price List sent on application.

The "Investment Record and Mining Review" for October is now ready. Price 6d.; annually, 5s.

Bankers: The London Joint-Stock Bank.

NOTICE.
FOR INFORMATION OF PRICES obtainable for the following Mines, or at what they may be procured, apply to the undersigned, who also effects Purchases and Sales (when practicable) in every description of shares at net prices. It is advantageous to those applying to state the number.

Cook's Kitchen.	Herodsfoot.	Tincroft.	Wh. Mary Ann.
Cargill.	Margaret.	Tincroft.	Wh. Mary Ann.
Devon Consols.	Marke Valley.	Van Consols.	Wheal Buller.
Dolcoath.	North Crofty.	West Frances.	Wheal Grenville.
Drake Walls.	New Lovell.	West Chiverton.	Wheal Uny.
East Basset.	Penhall.	West Seton.	
East Grenville.	Providence.	West Maria.	Chontales.
Frank Mills.	Spear Moor.	Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes).	Don Pedro.
Great Laxey.	So. Condurow.	Agnes).	Sweetland Crk.
Great Vor.	South Frances.	Wheal Seton.	
Greenville.	Takenville.	Wheal Basset.	Taquaril, &c.

JAMES BRENCHLEY, Sharedealer, 32, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London.
Established 1854.

HOKE AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
LIFE, FIRE, AND MARINE INSURANCE AGENTS,
26, MARTIN'S LANE, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Every description of Stocks, Shares, &c., BOUGHT or SOLD, for cash or fortnightly settlement.

We recommend investment in the ABERDAUNT LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), the heavy rain in the district during the past few days having allowed dressing operations to be recommenced after a suspension of some months (see report in this day's Journal); in the GEIFRON MINING COMPANY, Limited (both in the Llanidloes district, and on the Van lode); also in the TERRAS TIN MINING COMPANY, Limited (in Cornwall), from which latter property we have lately returned thoroughly satisfied, after a minute inspection, that it is more valuable than has been represented.

This mine has just made another sale of tin, and a further parcel is expected to be ready very shortly.

At the rate of One Guinea per annum, we give investors information on legitimate mining properties in the United Kingdom.

Investors in Foreign Mines, particularly in those of Mexico, Chili, Nova Scotia, and Australia will do well to consult us previous to embarking in them. Our terms are moderate, and our advice may be relied upon.

Dividends in Mexican and other Foreign Mines collected on moderate terms.

Our circular for October is now ready and may be had on application, price 6d. Investors are advised to apply for a copy before parting with a penny of their money.

Orders and telegrams receive prompt attention.

HOKE AND CO., 26, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

MR. JOHN B. REYNOLDS, OF 70 AND 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS BUSINESS in British and Foreign Stocks of every description, Railways, Foreign Bonds, Colonial Securities, &c.

British and Foreign Mine Shares are negotiated by him for cash.

Net prices are charged on all transactions, and no commission is ever payable.

Transfer of Stocks of any description, and to any amount, can be exchanged at any London bankers for the purchase-money, and no delay that can possibly be avoided is ever suffered in the delivery of Stock.

Mr. REYNOLDS undertakes the inspection of mines by first-class authorities, and, through his correspondence, is enabled to get reliable information.

Established in London Thirteen Years.

Bankers during the whole period: City Bank, Threadneedle-street, London.

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FIRST ISSUE. FOURTEEN THOUSAND SHARES.

Messrs. LOXLEY and MORLEY, 80, Cheapside, London.

[illegible]

MESSRS. BLYTH AND CO., 17, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, ARE AUTHORISED TO INVITE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE CAPITAL IN

The Conroy Lead Mines Company

(LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

CAPITAL £98,100, IN 32,700 SHARES OF £3 EACH.

A deposit of £1 to be paid on application, and £2 on allotment. In case of no allotment the deposit will be returned in full.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN N. BROWN, Esq., Deputy-Chairman of the Gloucester Wagon Company (Limited), and Director of the Patent Shaft and Axle Company (Limited), Birmingham.

EDMUND WALTER WINGROVE, Esq., Chairman of the Plynlimmon Lead Mining Company, London.

GEORGE A. ADDISON, Esq., Director of the Hereford, Hay, and Brecon Railway Company, London.

WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., Director of the London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company, London.

JOHN BAYLEY DARVILL, Esq., Director of the Bank of Australasia.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK, Lombard-street, London; and their Branches in Town and Country.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. J. and R. GOLE, 49, Lime-street, Leadenhall-street, London.

AUDITORS—Messrs. BARROW AND GATES, 24, Gresham-street, London.

SECRETARY—Mr. HENRY HOWELL.

OFFICES,—21, CORNHILL, LONDON, AND 47, ANN STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing the contract for grant, and the sale of the lease of and developing the celebrated Conroy and Llanerchraur Lead Mines, situated about 4 miles distant from Llanymyneir Station on the Cambrian Railway, in the county of Montgomery, North Wales.

The Conroy Mine will be demised to the company or its trustee for a term of 25 years, to commence from 1st day of January, 1868, less the last seven days thereof, giving the company a term of nearly 16 years. The Llanerchraur Mine will be assigned to the said company or trustee for the residue of a term of 21 years, commencing from the 29th day of September, 1866, giving the company a term of 17 years. The lessor has promised to grant a new lease for 21 years to a responsible company, in lieu of the existing lease.

The amount of the purchase money is £88,100, the vendor agreeing to pay all preliminary expenses up to and including the allotment of shares. The residue of the capital proposed to be raised will be applied to the further development of the mines.

The directors refer to the reports appended hereto by Mr. Tregoning and Capt. Edward Williams, who have been engaged as independent advisers to examine the property on behalf of the company, with a view to the proposed purchase, and one from Captain Owen, who for many years has worked the mines in the service of the late proprietor, Sir Edward Conroy, Bart.

Owing to the want of machinery the mines have been most imperfectly worked. The Conroy Mine not having been touched for two years. In the case of the Llanerchraur Mine one adit only has been worked, but that has produced 120 tons of lead per month, which yield is sufficient to secure immediately to the shareholders a good dividend on the capital proposed to be subscribed; but by an outlay of £10,000, the directors are advised, the produce of the mines can be brought to 250 tons per month, which, at the average price of lead, should give a dividend of upwards of 20 per cent. per annum.

The directors feel that it is unnecessary to enlarge upon the value of a property so well known as the Conroy and Llanerchraur Mines, which have hitherto been exclusively in private hands. It may, however, be observed that the extent of virgin ground, both east and west of Conroy shaft, amounts in the whole to 687 fathoms, or upwards of 3/4 of a mile, and which it is believed contains veins of ore of much greater value than those already explored. Where the two lodes intersect large deposits of ore may be confidently expected. There are three other lodes shown upon the map, of great promise, but which not having been proved, have not been taken into calculation.

The lead from the Conroy Mines produces the unusually large yield of 10 cwt. of silver to the ton.

As regards the lasting properties of the mines, the reports above referred to justify the belief that the riches of these mines are virtually untouched, and appear to be practically inexhaustible. This belief is confirmed by the geological formation of the district.

Mr. Tregoning in his report states, "The facts already mentioned in the commencement of this report that this mine has from comparatively limited and shallow workings returned sufficient ore in the past 13 years to pay not only all costs, including heavy amounts for machinery, reservoirs, &c., but has paid considerable profits; and also that it is now producing £1500 worth of ore per month, from workings on only one portion of the Llanerchraur lode, and those above the adit level, are in themselves quite sufficient to show that this is a mining enterprise of no ordinary character, and one I can with great confidence very strongly recommend, as the lodes, in my opinion, promise well to continue productive, and with a capital of about £10,000 I have no doubt that the mine can be explored, and the monthly returns of ore and profits very considerably increased."

Unlike the majority of mining enterprises where the discovery of ore is in anticipation, this property has been worked for some years, and the company at once enter into possession of a revenue which appears from the reports above referred to to be capable of great increase. The undertaking will, therefore, at once take rank as a dividend-paying mine.

The allotment made the money will be returned without deduction; should a less number of shares be allotted than are applied for, the amount paid as deposits will, so far as required, be appropriated towards the payment due on allotment.

The following agreements have been entered into—an agreement dated the 11th October, 1870, between James Thomas Gray, Esq., of the one part, and Henry Howell, Esq., as trustee for the company, of the other part. An agreement dated the 11th day of October, 1870, between the said James T. Gray, of the one part, and Philip Thomas, Esq., and Henry Howell, Esq., of the other part. Copies of these agreements, and the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the offices of the company.

Applications for shares to be addressed to Messrs. BLYTH AND CO., 17, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.; or to the secretary, Mr. HENRY HOWELL, 47, Ann-street, Birmingham; and cheques to be made payable to the company at the London and County Bank.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained at the offices of the company, and of Messrs. BLYTH AND CO.

* See Owen's Statutory Declaration. † See Williams's Report.
‡ See Owen's Report. § See Hunt's Mineral Statistics, 1868, p. 40.

CERTIFICATE OF PRODUCE OF LLANERCHRAUR ADIT, FROM 1ST OF JANUARY TO 14TH JUNE, 1870.

I, THOMAS OWEN, Captain of the Llanerchraur Mine, in the county of Montgomery, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the produce of one adit, called the "Deep Adit," in the above mine, has been since the 1st day of January to the 14th of June, 1870, six hundred and eleven tons ten hundredweights of lead ore, dressed and carted to the railway station, and I make this solemn declaration in pursuance, &c.

Signed and declared at Llanymyneir, the twenty-third day of July, 1870, THOMAS OWEN.
Before me, RUSSELL GOLE,
A London Commissioner to Administer Oaths in Chancery.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT FROM MR. TREGONING.

66, Lancaster-road, Notting-hill, London, W., July 15, 1870.—With respect to the Conroy Mines I beg to repeat what I stated to you last evening—that a great part of the setts through which the Llanerchraur, Conroy, and other lodes run at the 50 fm. level, and that the Conroy lode has not been opened out at the 50 fm. level, and the Llanerchraur lode remains untouched below the adit level, although there are shoots of ore going down in both lodes. I, therefore, think the mine is as yet quite in its infancy, and taking into consideration the geological formation, the permanent and valuable features of the enterprise, I consider it one of unusual promise.

A. TREGONING.
Henry Howell, Esq., Secretary, The Conroy Mines Lead Company,
47, Ann-street, Birmingham.

REPORT OF A. TREGONING, Esq.

These mines are situated in the parish of Llanymyneir, about four miles from the railway station of that name on the Cambrian Railway, in the county of Montgomery, North Wales. The setts, as will be seen from the plan of the grant, is very extensive, and takes in the Conroy and Llanerchraur lodes, along with various other veins and branches. The rock in which these lodes are found is of the Lower Silurian formation, and rises precipitously into a hill from the eastern boundary to the summit of the Twymyn River, which forms the eastern boundary of the setts. The explorations, ancient and modern, have been principally confined to the Conroy and Llanerchraur lodes, both of which, from comparatively limited workings, have yielded for the past 13 years large quantities of silver-lead ore, and, as far as I have been able to ascertain, the Conroy lode has an eastern and western course, and underlies some places attaining as much as 25 ft. It has been explored by an engine-shaft, 14 fms. from the surface. Levels have been extended east and west on the course of the lode from the shaft, at the 10, 20, 30, and 40 fathoms below the adit, and the shaft has been sunk down to the 50 fm. level, where preparations are now being made to again drive east and west on the course of the lode, which at this point has, from its underlie, nearly passed through the shaft, and not only contains about 10 cwt. of silver-lead ore per fathom. The various workings and prospects made on this lode, as will be seen from the accompanying section, are principally to the west of the shaft, and are, at the 20 fm. level, about 130 fms. in length. The outcrop of this lode, to the east of the shaft, was explored by the Romans, it is supposed, on a rich shoot of ore, dipping westward on a course of flats or cross-courses, which are principally composed of soft shale, and are only a few inches in width, has proved one of the most favourable indications in this mine, and the lode, judging from the excavations made on it, and from information furnished me, must have yielded in many places several tons of ore per fathom. The lode at the 40 fm. level, west of shaft, has been driven

on for a distance of about 35 fms., and the lode in the end will yield at present about 10 cwt. of ore per fathom. The ore discovered in the back of this level has been principally stowed out, but there are many places along the bottom of this driving for several fathoms in length that will produce, I think, from 16 cwt. to 1½ ton of ore per fathom; this, of course, will be rendered available by the 50 fm. level being extended west of the shaft. The lode in these workings presents an appearance of continuing productive in depth, and in addition there is a large and promising mining field of unexplored ground standing to the east and west of the shaft for several hundred fathoms in length.

The Llanerchraur lode has an east and west course, and underlies south about 21 inches per fathom; it varies from a few inches to several feet in width, and crops out boldly on the summit of the hill in the western part of the setts, several hundred feet above the Twymyn River. It is intersected by several flats or cross-courses, which run at right angles to its direction and dip westward. The lode is found productive, both above and below these cross-courses, and from its favourable position and easy character has been explored from the summit of the hill down to the deep adit level, a depth of nearly 160 fathoms. From the accompanying section of this lode, the nature and extent of the drives and stopes, with the estimated value of the lode at various points will be seen. It is from these explorations that the greater part of the returns and profits have been obtained for the past thirteen years, as the facilities for these explorations were very great, the lode being much softer than the Conroy lode. It could be attacked and worked by a series of adit levels, thereby avoiding the cost of pumping and hauling machinery, &c., although the ore is not, I am informed, so rich for silver as that from the Conroy lode by about £1 per ton. The deep adit level is now being driven westward on the course of the lode, which at present yields from 1½ to 2 tons per fathom, and the lode immediately above in the 75 fm. level is giving very nearly the same quantity. From these and other drives and stopes they are at present raising, I understand, about 120 tons per month, and as far as I am able to ascertain, at a cost of about £7 10s. per ton, which leaves a profit of about £5 10s. per ton.

From the manner in which the mine has been worked there are but little reserves, but unless the lode should very unexpectedly and seriously decrease in its produce I think these returns may be continued for a considerable period. By referring to the accompanying section, it will be seen that there is a part of this lode in the deep adit level unproductive east of No. 4 flat for a distance of about 110 fms., but beyond this eastward the lode again assumes its regular course and productive character, and yields ore in paying quantities, and from its promising appearance well merits a vigorous prosecution, both in length and depth, but from its peculiar position must be worked at present as a separate exploration from the rich portions of the lode westward. The deep adit crosscut level has been driven south from the Llanerchraur lode, and intersected at a distance of 100 fathoms a lode supposed to be the Conroy lode, which lode, about 40 fathoms to the east of the point where intersected by this adit level, has been worked on at the surface at a place called Craig Goch. This lode underlies to the north, and, as the Llanerchraur lode underlies to the south, it is supposed they will meet at a depth of about 150 fathoms below the deep adit level. The facts already mentioned in the commencement of this report that this mine has from comparatively limited and shallow workings returned sufficient ore in the past 13 years to pay not only all costs, including heavy amounts for machinery, reservoirs, &c., but has paid considerable profits, and also that it is now producing £1500 worth of ore per month from workings on only one portion of the Llanerchraur lode, and those above the adit level, are in themselves quite sufficient to show that this is a mining enterprise of no ordinary character, and one I can with great confidence very strongly recommend, as the lodes, in my opinion, promise well to continue productive; and with a capital of about £10,000, I have no doubt that the mine can be explored, and the monthly returns of ore and profits very considerably increased.

A. TREGONING.

96, Lancaster-road, Notting Hill, London, W., June 22, 1870.

Report of Mr. EDWARD WILLIAMS, for Twenty-six years Captain of the Dyffide Mines, and now Captain of the Cafartina Mines.

LLANERCHRAUR MINE, July 15, 1870.—I carefully inspected this mine on Saturday last, as I have done several times before of late. I find that the Llanerchraur Mine is as yet only in its infancy, although many thousands of tons of ore have been raised there, dressed, and made marketable. This mine, as far as I can judge by looking at the ground, must have made about half the value of ore in profits—£6 10s. per ton—and the remainder of the value for cost of working. Here I must repeat by stating again that this mine is in its infancy, for hitherto it has been worked by adit levels commenced and driven to the lode a little lower down than half-way to the bottom of the dingle which stands north of the mine. The mine has not been worked below the adit level above mentioned, but when the back over the present adit will be exhausted the lode will be intersected at the bottom of the dingle to come under the present bottom, and such adit will give about 30 fms. of new back, if driven from the bottom east of the present adit. East of the present workings of the Llanerchraur Mine I observed a virgin piece of ground, at least 100 fathoms in length, which never has been worked. This piece of ground I look at as valuable as the part now worked upon, as good ore is visible going east to the virgin ground above mentioned. Another great and valuable operation has been done in this part of the mine—driving the long cross-cut south out of the Llanerchraur lode to intersect the Craig Goch or the Conroy lode, at a very great depth below the old mine, formerly worked by shallow adits, and where good ore has been left in the bottom to my knowledge, and a level is now in, being driven west on the course of the lode to come to a great depth under the ore in that old mine.

THE CONROY MINE.—This mine is being worked by an engine and a drawing-shaft; the stopes in the back of the levels driven out of the shaft are nearly exhausted, but a shaft of 12 fathoms has been newly sunk, and a lift of pumps put down, and all in full work to lay open plenty of new backs for stopes as will last for some years to work upon. I find in this mine, again, a great advantage, of extending the mine both east and west of the present old workings, and developing the lode in that part: such would give the advantage of raising much more ore per month in this mine than hitherto. On the whole, in conclusion, my real opinion is that if £10,000 were expended to improve these two mines, that the returns would be 250 tons of ore per month, at a profit of £3 10s. per ton.

EDWARD WILLIAMS.

Messrs. J. and R. Gole, 49, Lime-street, London.

Report of Mr. THOMAS OWEN, for nearly Fourteen years Captain of the Conroy and Llanerchraur Mines.

CONROY MINE, June 21, 1870.—I beg to send you my report of the Conroy and Llanerchraur Mines situated about four miles from Llanymyneir Station, on the Cambrian Railway, in the county of Montgomery, on the west side of the road leading to Llanidloes, where I have been serving the late Sir Edward Conroy, Bart., and his successor, Sir John Conroy, Bart., as captain on the mines for thirteen and a half years, and have been the means during that period of selling upwards of 6000 tons from both mines. There are two excellent lodes, running east and west, about one mile and a half in length, with five branches traversing the whole length of the property. The Conroy lode underlies north, varying in size from 2 to 36 ft. wide. The Llanerchraur lode underlies south, varying in size from mere point to 10 and 12 ft. wide. Both lodes form a junction in about the centre of the setts. On these lodes there are two mines opened to a considerable extent.

THE CONROY MINE.—This mine is opened on the Conroy lode in the following manner:—At a distance of 262 fathoms westward from the eastern boundary an engine-shaft has been sunk 67 fms. on the north side to the lode, and intersects it at a depth of 61 fms. The last 6 fms. have been sunk on the lode which intersects the lode at the bottom of the shaft, and contains on the south side a heading 12 ft. wide, with a good mixture of silver-lead ore, which will yield from 10 to 12 cwt. per fathom. An old adit has been driven intersecting it at 15 fms. deep, where the water is discharged from the workings; below adit there are stations driven to the lode, which are called the 10, 20, 30, and 40 fm. levels. The 10 fm. level has been driven on the course of the lode 32 fathoms in productive ground. The 20 fm. level has been driven on the course of the lode 125 fms. in length, 75 fms. of which proved productive—the present end appears promising. I would advise driving this level westward into that promising piece of virgin ground, where there is every reason to believe that further rich deposits of ore will be discovered. The 30 fm. level has been driven on the course of the lode for 95 fms., 50 fms. of which have proved productive. The lode in the end is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, clay-slate, mudstone, and lead ore, but not to value; this level should be extended westward into the ore-bearing ground driven through in the level above. The 40 fathom level has been driven on the course of the lode 88 fms. in length, 28 fms. of which proved productive, and which is valued along the bottom of the level to yield from 10 cwt. to 1½ ton per fathom. The width of the lode in the end is not ascertained, but the part driven on will yield ½ ton of ore per fathom. This level also is pushed westward into the ore-bearing ground seen in the levels above. The last 12 fms. have been sunk during the last eight months. The pumps are put to work, the plat already cut, and the men have commenced driving east and west. This will be called the 50 fm. level, and will yield ore as aforesaid. I have no doubt, from the appearance of the ground in the level above, that when this level is opened to a fair extent considerable quantities of ore will be raised and good

returns made. In the eastern part of this mine there is a slide or fault, which cuts the ore out and disorders the lode. If this slide kept its regular dip we should have it in the shaft where it intersected the lode; but it appears to be dipping more vertical: either the 40 or 50 should be extended eastward through the disordered ground. By pushing down the engine-shaft and opening new levels at 40 or 50 fms., each of which could be done every six or eight months, no doubt the returns would greatly increase from this mine. There are two shallow cross-cuts driven to the lode in the Conroy property, westward to present workings, both being too shallow to effect any good discovery. Those are called Lloyd's level and Adit Morgan.

THE LLANERCHRAUR MINE.—This mine is opened on the Llanerchraur lode by cross-cuts, which are called the old adit, 3½ fm. adit, and the deep adit, or 87 fm. level, communicating by passes from which the different levels are driven. The whole workings above the 40 fm. level—viz., the old adit, 10, 20, and 30 fm. levels—are suspended: ore ground discovered in all excavated. The 40 fm. level has been driven on the course of the lode 184 fms. in length, 85 of which proved productive. The lode in the western end is unproductive, also in the eastern end, but this level should be extended westward to prove the lode in that direction, where we may expect to make new discoveries, also to form communication with the workings at the western boundary. The 50 fm. level has been driven on the course of the lode 132 fms. in length, 77 fms. of which proved productive. The lode in the western end is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, clay-slate, blende, and lead ore, yielding of the latter 7 cwt. per fathom. The lode in the east is pushed under the ore ground seen in the level above. The eastern end is unproductive, but it would be advisable to drive eastward, to prove the untried piece of ground at that point. The 65 fm. level has been driven on the course of the lode 143 fms. in length, 110 of which proved productive. The lode in the western end is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, clay-slate, blende, and spots of lead ore occasionally. This level is also pushed under the same bunch of ore stated in the level above. There is one stop, which will yield 1 ton per fathom. The 75 fm. level has been driven on the course of the lode 66 fms. in length, only 3 fms. of which proved unproductive ground. The lode in the western end, from 8 to 10 ft. wide, composed of spar, clay-slate, blende, and lead ore, will yield of the latter 1½ ton per fathom. There are two stopes in the back, which will yield from 8 cwt. to 1 ton per fathom. In the eastern end there are three stopes, which will yield on an average 1 ton per fathom. The deep adit, or 87 fathom level, has been driven on the course of the lode 236 fms. in length, 108 fms. of which proved productive. The lode in the end is 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed of spar, clay-slate, and lead ore, which will yield 1½ ton per fathom. There are five stopes in the back, which will yield from ½ to 1½ ton per fathom. The ore ground already driven through at this point, and which may be inspected along the bottom of the level, is 66 fms. in length, lode varying from 2 to 8 ft. wide, which will yield from ½ to 1½ ton per fathom. I shall be much disappointed if the ore in the end will not continue 50 fms. further west. In the eastern part of this level, where the cross-cut intersected the lode, the ore-bearing ground is 42 fms. in length, being composed of carbonate of lime abundantly, spar, blende, and lead ore, yielding of the latter on an average 7 cwt. per fathom. There are patches yielding ½ ton per fathom. The lode in the end is unproductive and disordered by a flat, or cross-course, dipping east. There are four of these flats, or cross-courses, dipping westward in the western part, at a distance of about 40 fathoms apart. I may here remark that under these flats the ore in the lode forms abundantly, making large vughs, one after another getting more productive in depth. In other words, the average produce of the ore ground from surface to the 40 fm. level was about 12 cwt. per fathom; from 40 to the present workings 1 ton 3 cwt. per fathom; so you see the ore ground not only lengthens considerably, but doubles its produce in depth. There is one of these flats dipping beneath the present workings. We may, therefore, according to the facts described, expect further improvement downwards. How to work the rich courses of ore below adit in both points to the best advantage is an important question I admit, although it can be easily got over by means which I have no doubt Mr. Tregoning will explain to you. The lode between the ore-bearing ground in both points is disordered for 100 fms. in length. At a distance of 40 fathoms, to the west of where the cross-cut intersects the lode, a cross-cut has been driven nearly 100 fathoms into the Conroy lode at Craig Goch, where there are shallow workings, and 6 fathoms length of ore ground discovered, which will yield 15 cwt. per fathom at a depth of 7 fms. from surface. The lode where the said cross cut intersects it is decomposed into flouken or shale, which contains spots of lead ore occasionally. There are 38 fathoms to drive under the ore-bearing ground, which will give nearly 50 fathoms of backs when this is opened in working order. I have no hesitation in saying that this will make a good mine by itself. The ore ground in the western part of this mine is producing 130 tons per month from its own resources. Should other portions be prosecuted in the same manner, which could be done with little outlay, no doubt the returns would be increased accordingly. In addition to the exploratory operations, and the valuable discoveries described, there are other points in the property deserving attention. The long run of virgin ground between the two mines, where both lodes and other branches form a junction, and which is 425 fathoms in length, could be developed by extending the eastern end at the deep adit Llanerchraur; also by extending the Morgan lode, to the west of where the cross-cut intersects the lode, a distance of 15 fms. deeper than the deep adit: when both are driven to the same point, sink to communicate the workings, as well as effect good ventilation. There has been a little ore discovered cropping out on surface at the junction. The other point to be kept in view is the long run of virgin ground from the Conroy shaft to the eastern boundary, which is 262 fms. in length. A shaft should be sunk at the eastern part, and levels driven east and west, so as to form communication with the Conroy Mine; and, if required, the Dyffide water could be raised to work a 45 or 50 ft. wheel for necessary purposes, such as drawing, crushing, &c. The mineral formation of the rock, with the character and quality of the lodes, justify expectations that rich deposits of ore may be discovered in these pieces of virgin ground. Having carefully gone through the underground operations in their various points, I must say, in conclusion, that the prospects are more encouraging, and, if systematically and extensively developed, will prove lasting and profitable mines, second to none in the county.

THOMAS OWEN.

LEAD MINING IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

Extract from THE MINING JOURNAL, RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

London, Feb. 19, 1870.—The great and continually increasing success which has attended the operations of lead mining in Wales during the last two years has gradually awakened public attention to the unrivalled metalliferous deposits of the great central Silurian basin of the Principality. Van Mine, upon which only a few hundred pounds have been really expended, was sold about a year ago to a London company for a little over £30,000. Within the last fortnight it has been actively sought for on the London Stock Exchange by eager investors, at the rate of £52 per share, 12,000 shares having been taken at a total value for the mine of £1,024,000, and showing a profit to the bold and fortunate purchaser of one million sterling within 12 months. This is a great result, but still only one among the marvellous successes of Welsh lead mining. A glance at the Stock Exchange Share-Lists will show numerous other mines where, if the success has not been on quite so colossal a scale as at Van, yet within a few months investments of shillings have been turned into pounds. Tan-yr-Alit, Van Consoils, Assheton, and many others shown in these lists are evidences of this. But the share market alone, although showing profits which would seem almost fabulous were they not already realised, gives but a feeble idea of the enormous profits resulting from investments in Welsh lead mines, for many of the greatest lead mines in Wales are entirely in private hands. Among these private mines we may take the instances of Dyffide, the Lisburne Mines, and Sir Edward Conroy's Mines, which, upon almost nominal outlays, have realised gigantic fortunes to those who have had the foresight, courage, and judgment to adventure in such a profitable pursuit as Welsh lead mining has ever shown itself to be. Dyffide began at one time to be the property of Mr. Colborne, M.P., with whom became associated the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P., the Right Hon. Milner Gibson, formerly M.P. for Manchester, and many others, who, from their success in Dyffide, have become the leading capitalists of Lancashire. The Lisburne Mines, upon which only £7500 capital has been in all paid up, have during recent years returned to their shareholders a quarter of a million in profits, and are yet only in the heyday of their prosperity. Sir Edward Conroy's Mines, which are now second only to Van itself in their splendid returns and profits, were offered last year for sale at the low price of £2000. If purchasers had been then bold enough to accept that offer, there can be little doubt, judging from the analogy of the price at which other Welsh lead mines are selling, that the mines would be now selling at ten times that price.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Conroy Lead Mines Company (Limited).
GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your bankers the sum of £ , being a deposit of £1 per share on shares of £3 each in the above company, I request that you will allot to me shares therein, and I agree to accept the same, or any smaller number which you may allot to me, subject to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association; and I hereby agree to pay the further sum of £2 per share on allotment, and I authorise you to place my name on the register of shareholders for the shares so allotted, and I agree to execute the Articles of Association when called upon to do so.
Christian and Surname in full
Address
Date Occupation
N.B.—This form, when filled up and signed, to be left with the bankers on payment of the deposit.

BANKERS' RECEIPT.

Received this day of , 1870, of the sum of £ , being a deposit of £1 per share on application for an allotment of shares, in the Conroy Lead Mines Company (Limited).
For the LONDON AND COUNTY BANK,
Cashier

THE DIAMOND FIELDS OF THE CAPE.—The *Anglo-African* of Tuesday, Aug. 20, has the following:—"We have just received the following from our correspondent at King Williamstown:—Considerable excitement was occasioned in town last evening by the arrival from the diamond fields of Mr. Innes with a magnificent gem of 29½ carats, and Mr. Bernard Lee with nine small diamonds, all without spot or blemish. Messrs. Lee and Innes left for Grahamstown by passenger cart this morning. Arrivals at the fields, 1000 per week. The *African Observer* of Saturday says—"Our town was thrown into great excitement on Wednesday last, by the arrival of Mr. von Roon from the diamond fields, who announced the discovery, by Capt. Edwards, of a diamond of 180 carats, valued at 100,000l." He had purchased 100 diamonds in six days. A real beauty, pure and bright, without inferior spots, of 40 carats, found on the Pnel side. Many more diamonds found."

The Suez Canal Company has officially intimated its inability to pay the coupons which became due upon its debentures on Saturday. The company has also postponed the repayment of such debentures as had been recently drawn for redemption. The causes of this unhappy state of affairs—which implies nothing more nor less than the complete financial failure of the Suez Canal, are the wretched state of France and the inadequacy of the company's revenue. The receipts of the Canal in August were 17,500l., or at the rate of about 210,000l. per annum. Even if this sum were all profit—although, of course, the charges accruing for working and maintenance are considerable—the coupons of the company's bonds could scarcely be provided for, and, of course, the shares can get nothing while the company's interest remains unpaid.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

WEST ESQUIRE LLE MINING COMPANY.

The first general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Union-court, Old Broad-street, on Tuesday, Captain HAMILTON in the chair.

Mr. W. J. LAYINGTON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN explained that this meeting was purely formal in its character, being convened pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, which required that the shareholders should be convened within four months of registration. The whole of the information the directors had to communicate was embodied in the report of the manager at the mine, which he would ask the secretary to read, as follows:—

Oct. 8.—Since the formation of the present company our operations have been chiefly confined to surface, on account of the very dry season preventing us from keeping the mine free from water. At 300 fms. east of our present workings we commenced costaining for the backs of the different lodes, but the soil being so very deep we could not with safety continue these pits down to the solid rock. We then commenced a cross-cut from surface, to intersect the main lode, which from the beginning has been driven south by six men, and is now in 28 fms., 15 fms. of which has been driven in solid ground, composed chiefly of clay-slate, branches of spar, sulphur, and occasional strings of lead ore; this cross-cut will intersect the main lode at a depth of about 20 fms., and from the present indications of the end I should say we are not a great distance from it. At 250 fms. east of this cross-cut is a brook, which is our eastern boundary, and through which passes the main lode; here we have had men opening a little on the back of the lode, and is composed of clay-slate, spar, and blende, with a leader of lead ore from 1 in. to 2 in. wide; in fact, the lode altogether shows a very fine appearance, and every indication of its making a large deposit of lead ore as depth is attained; therefore, as the cross-cut will come in considerably under this, I cannot but give it as my opinion that when the lode is intersected we may anticipate having a rich and lasting course of ore. The 10 fm. level cross-cut south, to intersect the south lode, has been driven 5 fms., and I am pleased to inform you that yesterday morning we cut a branch of solid lead ore, 1 in. wide (which I consider is the north part of the south lode), and an immense quantity of water coming from the end. This discovery is important, and will undoubtedly prove beneficial to the shareholders, as it will be the means of laying open large and lasting reserves of ore ground. This lode will form a junction with the main lode going east, where we may expect a large deposit of ore. The end is being pushed on by six men, and no time shall be lost in reaching the south part of the lode, where we may expect to meet with something cheering. The 37 fathom level has been driven south 4 fms.; in this 4 fms. we have gone through a quantity of white spar, with spots of blende and lead ore; the end is now composed of clay-slate and small branches of spar. This end is now being driven for the purpose of intersecting the south lode, and by the lode just seen at the 10 fm. level we shall have to extend this level about 12 fms. to intersect the same; and provided its underlie is not materially changed, it will be at 17 fms. deeper, and will be a most important point of operation. We have just commenced stoping the back of the 10 fm. level, where we are breaking some excellent quality blende, and pushing on, as fast as our present dressing machinery will permit, a good parcel of the same for market. We shall require to enhance the value of this property, and to increase the returns of ore, a 40-ft. water-wheel, 4-ft. breast, and attach to it our present crusher, and at any future time a stone-breaker; this would prove an immense benefit, as our principal lode averages from 6 to 8 fathoms wide. I would also attach our rods for pumping purposes to the new wheel, and let the old one remain where it now is, for the purpose of drawing stuff, and a new drawing-machine fixed to it. The ore floor will require to be readjusted below the proposed new wheel. I may add that we have a sufficient quantity of excellent quality stone broken to complete the whole of the proposed new buildings, and when completed it will enable us to return large quantities of blende. Our present machinery, underground and at surface, is in excellent working order. In conclusion, I beg to state that the present prospects of the mine are most cheering, and I am fully convinced that we shall have a great and profitable mine.—R. HARVEY.

The CHAIRMAN considered the report was extremely encouraging. The manager, it had been seen, stated that he was preparing a quantity of blende for sale, and the directors had no objection to the statement in the prospectus respecting the sales of blende. Those sales had not yet been commenced, owing to the exceedingly dry weather which had so long prevailed throughout the Principality. There was now a good parcel being raised, and as soon as the rains came it would be pressed and sold. He could not but congratulate the shareholders upon the possession of a property which seemed to possess every element and condition that would ultimately lead to great results.

Mr. G. LAYINGTON said that he visited the mine a short time since, accompanied with several experienced mining agents, and he was very pleased to find, from the report just read, that the favourable opinion expressed by them was being so speedily realised. Among those agents was Captain John Kitto, who spoke very strongly in favour of the south lode, remarking that he believed the ground had only to be opened to prove that the mine was a productive property. Mr. J. PENNINGTON advised the immediate erection of another water-wheel, as from the experienced opinions he had heard expressed that was all that was required to make it a dividend-paying mine.

A SHAREHOLDER stated that he never saw a mine with better natural advantages for an economic development. The same water could be used over and over again to work the various wheels. Like other mines in the Principality, this had suffered from the long-continued drought, but there was no doubt when rain came West Esquire Llle would take its place among the successful mines in Wales. A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors, which concluded the proceedings.

CHIVERTON MOOR MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of Messrs. Ward and Littlewood, Crosby House, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday, Mr. W. S. SUTTON in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting was read, and the minutes of the last were confirmed.

A statement of accounts was submitted made up to the end of August, which showed a debit balance of 1074 5s.

The report was read, as follows:—

Oct. 10.—Engine-Shaft: We are sinking this shaft below the 105 fm. level, which is down 6 ft., and we are pleased to say the ground is of a congenial character for the production of mineral. The 105 fm. level cross-cut is driven south of the engine-shaft, and have 7 fms. further to reach the lode, according to its bearing and underlie in the level above. The 95 fm. level cross-cut, working in the back of that level, which will produce on an average 15 cwt. of lead per fathom. The average price for stoping is 21 5s. per fathom. A winze sinking below the 75 is down 4 fms.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 21 cwt. of lead per fathom. There are two stopes in this level; No. 1 is worth 25 cwt., and No. 2, 20 cwt. of lead per fathom. About 50 fms. east of the engine-shaft we have sunk a new trial shaft from surface 20 fms., and have driven a cross-cut south of it 5 fms., and intersected the lode, which is about 18 in. wide, composed of floozan, quartz, and blende, and have commenced to drive east and west on its course, which continues of the same character and size.

—Ward's Shaft: At the 55 fm. level we have driven east on the course of the lode about 16 fms., which has been small and poor. At the 40 fm. level we have driven east on the course of the lode about 20 fms.; the lode has been on an average for the distance, 12 in. wide, composed of friable quartz and blende, and in places a little fine lead; in the present end the lode is not looking quite so well. We beg to remark that since the last meeting we have fixed a new angle-bolt at the 60 fm. level, and this has put the shaft in a better position. We have also cut a level at this level for bearing and elation, and fixed the same, also fixed a new 16-in. plunger-bottom and plunger, the whole of which are in first-rate working order. All this extra work has been executed since the last meeting, at a considerable expense; the fixing of this work we fully calculate will effect a great saving in the consumption of coal. In conclusion, we feel proud to say we never saw the mine looking better for the production of lead than at the present time.—GEORGE E. TREMAYNE, WILLIAM BENNETTS.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the report be entered on the minutes, and that the accounts be passed and allowed, adding that Capt. Tremayne was present to afford any further information shareholders might require.

Mr. WARD drew attention to the fact that in the financial statement just submitted four months' cost had been placed against three months' returns. Placing the three months' cost against the returns there was a profit on the working. The accounts were now brought up as closely as they could be.

Capt. TREMAYNE, in reply to questions from Mr. Rosewarne and others, fully explained the different points of operation, and their respective prospects. He stated that there were six men in the 105 cross-cut, and he expected the lode would be reached in about six weeks. They drove for a considerable distance from the shaft in the 95, and the main part of the lode was cut, about 4 to 5 ft. wide, worth 8 to 10 cwt. per fathom—a strong, masterly lode, of precisely the same character as that seen in West Chiverton. It did not contain quite so much white iron as the lode in West Chiverton, but all its other constituents were precisely similar. The lode had also undergone precisely the same changes as that at West Chiverton. In Chiverton Moor they had a strong lode east and west going down to the 95, and about 30 fms. behind the elvan, which in that district had a material effect on the production of lead. He calculated that lode would make back to the elvan. The cutting of the south part of the lode had drained the upper levels, showing that the main part of the lode had been cut. At the 85 they had a course of ore nearly home to the boundary, and at the 95 west they were 60 fms. before a boundary was reached. The lode in the 85, within 16 fms. of the western boundary, was worth 2 tons per fathom, and at that point a long piece of ground had been opened out. The stopes did not cost more than 40s. to drive per fathom. As regards the new eastern shaft, it was proposed to proceed at that point for some distance, in order to see the bearing of the lode. The ground in that direction was quite dry, and it cost only 15s. per fm. to open it out. He would suggest that Ward's shaft should be suspended for the present, for had it not been for the outlay in connection with that part of the mine the shareholders would be now receiving dividends; that shaft had been in course of sinking for the last two years, at a cost of about 1500 per month.

The CHAIRMAN observed that, in accordance with the suggestion of Captain Tremayne, the committee had decided to suspend Ward's shaft. That, under the present circumstances of the mine, would completely change the aspect of their financial affairs.

Mr. ROSEWARNE said that, after the full and satisfactory explanatory state-

ments of Capt. Tremayne, he fully agreed with the concluding paragraph of the report—that "the mine never looked so well as at present."

Capt. TREMAYNE thought it would be wise to put out a level at the 105 east. He had great confidence in that eastern ground—he believed it would yet be the most important piece of ground in the sett. At a depth of 105 fms. the ground would most likely be settled—it was, at least, a most important point, to test. The ore ground in West Chiverton dipped towards Chiverton Moor, and the 105 in the latter would be equal to about the 130 in West Chiverton. The first branch of ore in West Chiverton was met with at about the 60, from which thousands of tons of ore were sold, but the great deposit was opened up at about the 90. He wished to add, too, that in reference to Chiverton Valley boundary every 10 fms. the shaft was sunk Chiverton Moor gained 10 fms. of ore ground in length. The report was ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the accounts were passed and allowed.

The committee of management were re-elected. A vote of thanks was passed to Capt. Tremayne, who, in acknowledging the vote, stated that he would continue to work the mine in an economical manner, and he had great confidence that Chiverton Moor would yet prove to be a great and profitable mine.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, which concluded the proceedings.

GWYDYR PARK CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

The first general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, St. Michael's-alley, on Thursday, Mr. W. S. SUTTON in the chair.

Mr. JEHU HITCHINS (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the report of the directors was submitted, as follows:—

Although it is not absolutely necessary that the directors should submit a report to this meeting, which is called more pro forma to elect the directors for the future management of the affairs of the company, they, nevertheless, would state that having a due regard to the interests, and for the information of the company, they have desired their secretary to pay a visit to the mine, from whose notes submitted to the directors, together with the captain's report, now produced, they entertain the expectation that good results will in due time arrive. It must, however, not be forgotten that the old workings, now partially full of stuff, will require time to clear out and develop, which can now be done with economy and effect, as Sutton's shaft is holed to the deep adit, thereby effecting both ventilation and facilities for working the lodes, and also for discharging the stuff and ores to the rubbleheap and dressing-floors. The difficulty of getting labourers is now also removed; they offer in greater numbers. Without going into detail, they beg to state that from all the information they have obtained from the best sources they have confidence in the ultimate results of the undertaking.

The report of the manager (Mr. W. Smyth) was also read, which fully referred to the different points of operation, and stated that as Mr. Hitchins had been at the mine so very lately, and carefully inspected every part of it, he (Capt. Smyth) would refer the shareholders to Mr. Hitchins to give the details, while Capt. Smyth quite agreed with Mr. Hitchins in his proposals as to the future workings.

The CHAIRMAN stated that this, the first meeting of the present company, was held pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, and, beyond any information the shareholders might wish to elicit from Mr. Hitchins, the real business of the meeting was the election of directors. He would, therefore, move that the report of the directors be received and adopted.

Mr. EMANUEL seconded the proposition. Mr. HITCHINS having expressed a favourable opinion of the mine, added that as yet they had been unable to test the accuracy of the statement that many of the old workings were rich in lead. Certainly a large amount of work had been done by the former workers, and it could hardly be supposed that all this work would have been done had there not been sufficient grounds to induce them to do so. Therefore, he expected the representations were well founded.

The CHAIRMAN added that there were ample evidences of the riches of the mine throughout the locality. Mr. C. A. POWELL said, as Mr. Hitchins had inspected the mine, he would like to ask him whether he could confirm the favourable report of Capt. Roberts, who, in a report in the Journal a few weeks since?—Mr. HITCHINS had only read that report since his inspection. He did not think the report at all a coloured one, and the expectations it held out there seemed good reason to believe would be realised.

The motion adopting the report was received and adopted.

Upon the proposition of Mr. OMMANNEY, seconded by Mr. CAULKSHANK, the retiring directors, Messrs. W. S. Sutton, J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., Newton, Jardyne, and Emanuel were re-elected directors.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a question, stated that the total liabilities did not exceed 3000.

After some discussion, it was unanimously agreed that the 450 shares in the hands of the directors should be offered for sale.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the meeting.

WICKLOW COPPER MINE COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders will be held at the company's offices, in Dublin, this day (Saturday), when the directors' report and statement of accounts for the half-year ending Sept. 1 will be submitted:—

The inactivity in the alkali trade has continued during the greater portion of this half-year, but within these few weeks past a reaction has set in, a better demand has sprung up, and enhanced prices have been established for several kinds of soda, which may be attributed in some degree to an influx of orders for America, and the creation of a monopoly in favour of British manufacturers, consequent upon the continental war, French and German exports having become almost impracticable. There is evidently a disposition to secure supplies at the present low quotations, and the directors hope to obtain a fair share of whatever orders may be in the market, as the quality of this company's pyrites is held in high estimation; they further hope that with an increased demand they may before long be enabled to reduce the large stock of pyrites on hand, which, combined with other reasons, has rendered it inexpedient to raise more of this ore than in the ratio of current deliveries. The importation of foreign pyrites has been very large indeed since the commencement of the year, and the competition between the Portuguese and Spanish producers appears to have continued unabated. The sales of iron ore have been highly satisfactory, with every prospect of continuance, and the working of this valuable deposit has proved most advantageous during the depression in the pyrites trade.

At the last meeting the directors announced the provisional purchase, after some successful experiments, of a patented apparatus for the purpose of raising the accumulation of inferior ores encumbering the surface of the mine, and unrepresented in the accounts, the small quantity hitherto annually brought to credit being of late quite unsaleable, even at a price sufficient to cover the expense of transport. Since that announcement further and more searching experimental tests have been made at the works of the patentees under the close personal supervision and control of Mr. Barnes, Jun., and Mr. Hodge, and the results have proved eminently satisfactory, exceeding even the representation of the patentees. The complete sulphuriferous pyrites has been selected, producing for each ton of ore on it a cwt. of vitriol. The calcined ore is then subjected to the process of lixiviation, producing a remunerative return in precipitate copper. The final residuum has proved to be a valuable pigment (oxide of iron), readily saleable in large quantities at a handsome profit, and the capability of the furnace to maintain perfect combustion without the aid of coal has been proved. These results were obtained from ore involving no mining cost.

The directors of the Wicklow Mine Company have entered into an arrangement to become purchasers of the works of the Arklow Chemical Company, and after a minute and careful valuation of the concern, have offered 15,000l. for a transfer of the entire premises, together with implements, plant, and machinery, all of which are in first-rate working order; this offer has been provisionally accepted under an agreement. The acquisition of these works obviates the contemplated necessity of erecting acid chambers and other costly apparatus required for the working of the patent furnace, and effects a most important saving of time in the commencement of operations, besides putting in possession of a ready-made business and a connection of considerable value. It is obvious that in order to carry out the foregoing project an increase of this company's capital will be required, which it is proposed to provide by the issue of additional shares to the proprietors so soon as the requisite parliamentary powers shall have been obtained; the necessary advances will be provided on the best terms the directors can procure. The board congratulate the shareholders upon what they confidently anticipate will prove to be the initiation of a period of renewed and continuous prosperity in the affairs of the Wicklow Copper Mine Company, the more so as they are strengthened by the opinion of the resident director, who has so long and successfully conducted the operations, and who has for some years looked forward to the great advantages to be obtained by this company manufacturing the ore produced at the mine. The careful consideration of these advantages, together with the prudence of this company entering upon manufacture which the directors have no hesitation in recommending for adoption in connection with the possession of the patent process now in course of being put in operation, were the immediate causes which influenced the directors to enter into the agreement for the purchase of the Arklow Chemical Works. The report upon the mine, by Mr. Barnes, was submitted.

The future position of the company continues in a sound and satisfactory state. The ore, outstanding account still represents a large amount of the assets; but the directors hoped that an increased demand for pyrites will, before long, enable them to fully realise that item. On reconsideration of the suggestion at the last general meeting, to carry forward the balance of the half-year's profit in the then submitted accounts, the directors decided to do so, and the profit and loss account now exhibits an estimated gain on the operations of the last two half-years of 4445l. 1s. 3d., out of which a dividend is recommended to be declared at the approaching half-year meeting, at 2s. 6d. per share, payable to shareholders free of income tax on Nov. 1, which will absorb the sum of 2125l., and leave a balance of 1320l. 1s. 3d. in hand.

MOLD MINES.—The annual general meeting of shareholders has just taken place, the proceedings of which have not been received in time for publication this week. The meeting was well attended, and the directors' report and accounts were unanimously adopted. The report of the managing agent gives a clear statement of the year's works, which were most satisfactory, and prove the energy with which they have been carried on. The directors had the mines inspected by Messrs. Dennis and Glennie, and Capt. Mitchell, who gave most encouraging reports of their prospects, the leading feature of which refers specially to the great value of the eastern portion of the property, where masses of lead ore are said to exist, and may be looked for. The Alexandra engine-shaft has been sunk 11½ fms., and a cross-cut driven to the lode, the south wall of which has just been reached, letting out water freely. As soon as the shaft has been sunk through the new 90 fm. level will be commenced south with east and west upon its course, which from all accounts is expected to open valuable ore ground. The end in the 90 fathom level east, which is producing fine blocks of ore, has been steadily improving the last two months, and is opening up valuable tribute ground. For the last four or five weeks; and has produced fully 3 tons of

lead ore per fathom. The ore raised from the pitches in nine months only, is that almost all from the old workings, realised nearly 4000l.; this, as a dividend, in the opening of these mines, promises well for the future. The development of this property renders it an investment which is likely to prove grossly remunerative.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

VIRTUOUS LADY; QUEEN; AND KING.

VIRTUOUS LADY.—And now what has the mining world and public to say to my predictions. I challenge the kingdom to produce a rich lode than we now have in the south level. Such a rich lode has not been seen in mining men in England for many years past; and as for the cross-cut, we intersect the lode at that deeper point it will be to meet with such a deposit of ore that England never before witnessed. I mean every word that I write. Such is my judgement; and from real passing facts it is quite evident that I write opinion is worth more than nine-tenths of the mining community at large, and am so far right, and they are wrong.

QUEEN.—Who ridiculed me about the prospectus of this mine, the absurdity of finding silver ore in England? We are simply actually silver ore by the ton, some of which realises over 2000s. of silver to the ton, and none that we have as yet disposed of has less than 200s. We shall not be very far off from the first on the list for the sale of copper; and as tin, whilst others are talking about sales we shall completely effect them. The King adjoins the Queen, and although not so far forward returning minerals and paying dividends, is every bit as good a prospect as the three best mines in England no one can dispute the reality of its statements, and I believe that they will be the means of giving mining men a new, or No. 3, shaft in 1860, north of the run of the lode from surface, come down to intersect it at about 60 fms. deep. This shaft has often been the subject of comment, as having been done by means of long bargains, of 10 cut, and therefore forward has been that marvellous but gradual reduction in cost against returns, which makes this the cheapest worked of any mine in the Principality. Now, although the dip of the lode proved regular enough (2 ft. in a fathom north), and the shaft was correctly placed by the late Matthew Francis, and the resident agent to catch also the immense deposit of ore the lode contains on its dip west, the public seem to have forgotten that the bench of ore moved to the west. Thus, when the shaft was sunk in the 73, the eastern of this rich body of ore was found to be about 4 fms. on the west side, the point between the two points (the 62 and 73) having proved to be well over 30,000l. An additional lift of this shaft is sunk every year, and the ore of champion lode has this week been gained in the 84, at a point which proved uninterrupted dip and course. The quarterly meeting of the company will be held on the mine on the 25th inst., for the declaration of dividend, and for the passing of some special resolutions made necessary by the regulation of the Stock Exchange Committee.

The TERRAS TIN MINE sold on Friday, the 7th inst., a parcel of 4 tons of black tin to the New Blowing-house Company, for 2800l.; 70l. per ton for black tin unburnt is considered a very good price. It has been intended to have included the September and October produce in one sale; but as some of the adventurers felt anxious to know the result of the elvan tin, and as some had been said about the matter, the directors decided to act as they have done. In their last communication to the shareholders they mentioned their intention of selling about 7 tons the latter end of October; now, however, the produce of this month will not be sent to market until the beginning of November. The presentations may take place, all the more necessary, as many capitalists, observers and malicious gossips are making remarks. At the mine they have got to the bottom of the old men's shaft (Edwards'), where they found a lot of rich tin, 2 ft. wide. This is an east and west lode, and forms a junction with the great tin elvan, near or at which point a great deposit of tin may be reasonably expected. Here, as well as in every other case where similar junctions occur, drivings will be immediately commenced. The want of skilled labour for dressing and surface work militates sadly against this mine. This, however, be remedied very shortly, when returns will be greatly increased.

GUNNISIACE (Clitters).—Before the meeting of this company, held at the end of October, 9 tons of tin will have been sold. A dividend of 2s. per share can well be paid, and a large balance will still be left in the hands of the shareholders. The last sale of ore realised 1200l., leaving a good profit, and all bills are cleared every month and paid.

WEST JEWELL.—The pumping-engine will go to work at the mine very shortly, when the lode reported to be so rich will be seen. The shareholders in this mine have been well pleased with the sales of tin this month made in the last four months, and it is expected this mine will at its first general meeting be in a position to declare a good dividend.

NORTH FOWEY CONSOLS (St. Blazey).—This extensive set of braes the estate of Pempell and adjoining lands, and is situated parallel with and immediately to the north of, Fowey Consols Mine, which returned upwards of 80,000l. in dividends. A lease has been granted by Mr. Nicholas Knapp, at 1-15th dues, to Mr. M. W. Bawden, of Liskeard, and others. Several tin and copper lodes have been opened on at surface, showing splendid appearances for further development. Operations are at present confined to opening on one of the tin lodes, which has been met with at a depth of only 10 feet from surface producing fine rocks of tin, and valued at 30l. per fathom. Six men are also work in bringing up a deep adit level, which will come in at a depth of 90 fms. from surface, on the course of the same lode, where it also produces good work for tin. Such a lode at so shallow a depth, with such immense backs from deep adit level, has almost been unprecedented in mining. The regular machinery for stamping will be immediately erected, having ample water-power, which can be made available for all purposes. It is presumed this mine will soon be in a position to make sufficient returns for the outlay, and to leave profit to the fortunate shareholders. Captain P. Rich, for many years agent of the Fowey Consols Mines, has been entrusted with the management.

TAVERSTOCK CANAL.—At the meeting of this company, for the purpose of letting the tolls, no offer was made, there being, in fact, no traffic. The canal has been entirely beaten by the railroad. Efforts should be made to get the canal to some account for carrying, even if it cost more, for it must be remembered that for many years the canal has supplied water for the wheels of a large number of mines, the Crowndale, Crebor, and Bedford United being among the number. These and other mines could not have worked without this water-power. Large quantities of copper ore used to be carried over the canal, as was timber for the mines, and this should be done again.

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From Mr. JAMES CROFTS.—The favourable result of the Baitin sale, and the consequent rise in the price of tin shares, has created a feeling in the market, and the immediate effect has been an increased demand in certain shares at enhanced quotations. General business, however, remains dull, the state of affairs upon the Continent being such as to prevent transactions upon any large scale; in fact, until the gloom that has now set over the prospects of an early peace between the belligerents is dispelled, business must continue in confined limits. The only exception that can be made in tin shares, and here there is every probability of a good business being transacted. Miners are obtaining a remunerative price for their ore; a further dividend is likely, and holders of shares are firm. The public value of shares has fluctuated but slightly, and close at 31 to 32. The mine has greatly improved during the last fortnight. Like all other mines in Cornwall, it is suffering the effects of an incredibly dry season, and water for dressing purposes is scarce. Notwithstanding this drawback about 4 tons per week are being turned out, but if water was plentiful it could be made 1 ton per day. Within the last two days a change in the weather appears to have set in, and the water will be plentiful in the last fortnight. The mine is reported to be looking excellent. PROVIDENCE shares are firm, at 37 to 38. GREAT VOR shares are fractionally improved since the meeting, and are quoted 6 to 6½.

The reports received this week from GREAT ROYALTON are excellent. The lode is opening out very rich. The engine-shaft is now sinking below the level of the congenial ground. At the 16 east the driving is proceeding by the side of the King's lode referred to, which in a week's time will be cut into. This lode yields immense quantities of rich tin stuff; it is of great width. As at other mines the scarcity of water has been much felt, and a repeating-lift is in course of erection on the dressing-floors, by which the supply will be greatly effected. The change in the weather, however, will soon remedy the effects of the dry season, for the lodes are large, and will throw off a good volume of water for all purposes. The writer can only repeat that he knows of no better investment, offering, as these shares do, such prospects of splendour and early success. The lodes are rich, even near the surface, and increase in value in depth. The neighbourhood has long been celebrated for its extraordinary richness in especially the Goss Moors, upon which the mine is situated; and when the advantages of situation are added powerful machinery, sufficient to carry mine to a great depth, an ample supply of ore, and practical management, success is undoubted.

ROCHFORD CONSOLS shares should also be bought. In the cross-cut south the lode has been cut rich, and in taking out the foundation for the engine-house, a lot of rich ore were discovered. These came from the back of the lode, and its richness. All surface works are being pushed on as rapidly as possible, the engine is being delivered on the mine, the house will soon be in course of erection, and the machinery put to work at the earliest moment. The shares have risen considerably above the present price of 15s.

SOUTH CONDURROW, which the writer noticed a short time ago, shows an improvement, and the shares have advanced to 24½. It may be as well to remind the public that the mine is making regular profits, and with the rise in the price of tin, the day cannot be far distant when these profits will be augmented, and the day cannot be far distant when the Condurrow will enter the Dividend List.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts the week ending October 9 were 10,314 4s.

BRITISH MINES.

ment. The above is 12 ft. further west, in the bottom of the 26, which has a thick ore, and is 12 ft. further west, and from its appearance I judge about $\frac{1}{4}$ ton of lead ore per fathom, and I think it is probable that I may expect to find it better as we sink. We have still a considerable quantity of grey stuff in the stulls above the 26 to take away, and we have the round buddle is now complete, the drawing machine is nearly so, and we all put men to work in the 30, on the north side of the creek. I have again gone through and inspected the whole of the workings in this mine, and from the splendid ore now being raised, and the fine workings in the lead, and the 15 m. levels, I have not the slightest doubt of the great value of the mine. The north lode, where I have a rich mine in the next level on the south lode. The north lode, where I shall commence driving in the 30, is also looking very promising, and I shall be glad to see it. The weather is very good, and the ore is very good, and we shall get on now with this mine as fast as we can.

Trelawny's. We cannot but again repeat that when communicated (we calculate we have 4 ms. more to rise) we shall then open out a profitable piece of ore ground. The pitch in the back of the 210, south Trelawny's, has a little improved, now worth 121. per fathom. There is no alteration in any other bargain to notice since our last. A detailed report will be forthcoming for the next general meeting.

WHEAL UNY.—Wm. Rieh, M. Rogers, S. Coade, jun., Oct. 7: We have resumed the sinking of engine-shaft below the 160 for trip-plat and fork. As soon as this work is completed we shall urge on drivages east and west on the course of the lode. We have commenced to drive the 100, east of Gooding's shaft. The ends and places of operation are much the same in value as when reported on last week.

WYE.—J. Paull, Oct. 13: At Murchison's shaft, below the 14, under adit, the water was in all last week, owing to the dry weather; it was got out again last Tuesday, but the men have not this week returned to their work. There still remains about 10 ft. to reach the depth for a 26 fm. level, below adit. The 14, east and west of the shaft, is being driven, by six men, in a very large lode each way, producing good stones of lead ore occasionally.

With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains: Prof. W. Smyth's Lectures at the Royal School of Mines—Some Observations on Coal and Coal Mining, and the Economical Working of our Coal Fields (W. Rowley)—Javali Mine (B. Seemann)—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Foreign Mines Reports—Science and Art of Arithmetic (Sonnenschein and Nesbitt)—Map of the Camborne, Illogan, Redruth, and Gwennap Mining Districts (R. Symons and Son)—Original Correspondence: Coal Mining in the County of Durham; Assessment and Rating; Commission of Enquiry on Truck; Boiler Explosions; Great Western Maritime Ship Canal (F. A. Owen); Copper Ore Sale from the Merrybent Mines; Mining in Cardiganshire (S. Trevelyan); Mining as an Investment; Mining in Flintshire, and the Rhosmor Mine; Mines of Cardiganshire (A. Francis); Promises in Mining Reports; Bodmin Tin District; Relative Market Value of Progressive Mines (W. Marlborough); Quebrada Company (F. H. Hemming); Mines of Nevada and California, &c.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, OCT. 14, 1870.

COPPER.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Best selected .p. ton	70	0	—
Tough cake and tile	68	0	—
Sheathing & sheets.	71	0	—
Boils	73	0	—
Bottoms	73	0	—
Old	60	0	—
Burra Burra	69	0	—
Wire	0	9	—
Tubes	0	10	—
BRASS.		Per lb.	
Sheets	7 1/2	d.	—
Wire	7 1/2	d.	—
Tubes	7 1/2	d.	—
Yellow Metal Sheathing	6 1/2	d.	—
Sheets	6 1/2	d.	—
SPELTER.		Per ton.	
Foreign on the spot	£17	0	—
to arrive	17	5	0
ZINC.			
In sheets	£22	0	—
QUICKSILVER (p. bottle)	8	8	0
TIN.			
English blocks	£129	0	—
Do., bars (in brls.)	130	0	—
Do., refined	133	0	—
Banca	127	0	—
Straita	127	0	—
TIN-PLATES.		Per box.	
IC Chatter, 1st qua.	1	7	0
IX Ditto, 1st qua.	1	13	0
IX Ditto, 2d qua.	1	5	0
IX Ditto, 3d qua.	1	11	0
IX Coke	1	2	0
IX Ditto, 1st qua.	1	8	0
Canada plates, p. ton	13	10	0
Ditto, at works	13	0	—

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—In the Metal Market there is no progress to record, except the important improvement in the value of tin; and, as it is undesirable to convert a trade report into a political dissertation, we proceed at once to the consideration of the position of the several metals.

COPPER.—The amount of business now doing is contracted within the narrowest limits, both with respect to home consumption, export, and speculation. This being so, stocks must accumulate; holders become disheartened, and are necessitated with the greatest reluctance to face lower quotations. Imports continue on such a scale from Chili, Australia, the Cape, &c., as not to afford any relief to our market, and so long as hostilities close the continental markets, and render buyers indisposed to operate, we do not look for any improvement. On the other hand, it must be borne in mind, as we stated in our last issue, that the price of copper has not been so low as it now is for upwards of a century; and so ruinous is it felt to be by those most conversant with the trade that it is thought that many mines must shut up, unless better prices are realised. In the recollection of many now in business copper has stood at 140l. per ton. It is now to be bought at exactly half that price. The cheapness of money will tend to prevent further depreciation, and any sudden termination of the war would undoubtedly have the effect, by opening up the continental trade, and giving confidence to buyers generally, of raising prices materially.

YELLOW METAL.—The price for sheathing for home purposes, and for export to European ports, is still maintained at 7d., but for shipment east of the Cape it is an open price, ranging at present from 6 1/2d. to 6 3/4d., according to brand.

IRON.—The trade in Wales continues fairly steady, owing rather to deliveries on account of contracts entered into some time ago than from the influx of new business. There is a moderate demand for the lighter descriptions of iron for home consumption, and rails are in limited request for the purpose of repairs. In this branch of the trade it is expected that there will be some animation next spring, as railway enterprise is progressing with vigour in Russia, Canada, and elsewhere. Enquiries for large quantities of steel rails on Canadian account are likely to result in the giving out of contracts of some considerable importance. The unsettled state of affairs on the Continent continues to prove very detrimental to the development of the iron trade, as well as to almost every branch of industry. It is well known that large orders are withheld for the present, and will certainly be held back until the proclamation of peace.

The Quarterly Meeting in the North of England, held last week, was numerously attended, and was of more than ordinary interest. Pig-iron in the Middlesborough district is in good demand, and business has been done freely at 51s. 6d. for No. 1; 50s. No. 2; 48s. No. 3; and 47s. No. 4: 108 furnaces are reported in blast, and 20 more are in course of erection. The total make for the last month is 143,532 tons, which shows an increase upon the out turn of the corresponding month last year of 23,959 tons. Shipments to foreign ports 10,194 tons, and coastwise 20,284 tons. Stocks in makers' hands, 86,247 tons, being not quite 1000 tons more than in August. That the accumulation should not have been greater is a favourable symptom. On warrants in Middlesborough there are 14,139 tons. There is considerable activity in the trade for manufactured iron, but there are serious apprehensions regarding the future. That this feeling is not confined to one or two isolated districts may be gathered from the terms of a resolution passed at a public meeting held by manufacturers at Newcastle-on-Tyne, which runs as follows:—"Having regard to the serious decline in demand for and in the selling prices of finished iron, and to the discouraging prospects of the year 1871, the employer members of the Board of Arbitration hereby, in accordance with the award of Mr. Thos. Hughes, M.P., give notice to the operative members of the said Board that a reduction in puddling, and in all other mill and forge wages, to such extent as may be agreed upon, or as failing agreement, may be settled in accordance with the rules of the Board, is claimed to take effect at the expiration of three months from Oct. 1, 1870." The operatives are of opinion that instead of submitting to a reduc-

tion a further advance of 1s. per ton should be given to puddlers. It is hoped that the matter may be amicably settled.

The Quarterly Meeting of Ironmasters at Birmingham was held on Oct. 13. It was well attended. No change in list prices has transpired. The workpeople are disposed to agitate for higher wages, but it is thought probable that they will remain quiet till the turn of the year. Any effort for an increase made now would certainly prove unsuccessful. Merchant bars not quite so firm as last week. Staffordshire unaltered. Hoops continue in fair demand. Swedes iron slow of sale. Scotch pigs have been dull during the week, but there has been some little animation for the last day or two. In the absence of telegrams, quotations remain at about 51s. 6d.

LEAD.—A large business has been done in English soft pig at 18l., and we look for a firm market, and perhaps higher prices.

SPELTER.—The market is declining, and business can only be effected at a concession. Silesian has been sold at 17l. 5s., and Belgian at 17l. 2s. 6d. in London, and 16l. 15s., f.o.b. Antwerp. Hard spelter is quoted at 14l., but buyers, looking at the price of Silesian, are indisposed to pay so proportionately high for hard.

TIN.—Sufficient time has hardly elapsed since our last issue for us to estimate the effect upon the market of the Dutch sale. It is usual after the announcement of the result of the auction for a considerable business to follow, based upon the same, but the sale last week going off at so much higher a figure than was by many anticipated closed the door to large transactions. The market continues in the same sluggish condition as it was before. Most of the transactions reported are only for small quantities to supply immediate requirements, for which full quotations have to be paid, or are in connection with "bear" sales.

TIN-PLATES.—Quotations remain much about the same, with very little doing.

IRON TRADE.—(Griffiths' Weekly Report).—We have no improvement to report in the iron trade this week. Orders for quantities continue scarce, and the demand for all kinds for the Continent is much below the usual average at this season of the year. The Birmingham Quarter-Day was held in the Town Hall, on Thursday last; we hear the gathering was not so large as usual. We are unable to state the particulars with respect to the real business transacted. The rail trade continues inactive, and although most of the large makers have orders on hand to keep the mills running full time, the manufacturers are by no means free from anxiety with respect to the future prospects of this branch of the trade. We have no contracts of any magnitude to report for rails, or any other kind of iron, on this market for the week now closing, and regret that we cannot at present perceive any prospect for an immediate improvement in the trade in general. —75, Old Broad-street, London, Oct. 14.

COPPER TRADE.—Messrs. James and Shakspeare.—No transactions in ores and regulus have transpired. Some disposition, however, to purchase has been shown, but as buyers' ideas have been under those of importers it has not resulted in business. Chili bars of ordinary brands have changed hands to the extent of about 200 tons, for the most part at 61l., though in one or two instances 60l. was accepted for common brands. Yesterday the Valparaiso mail was delivered, advising charters for the last fortnight in August of about 1550 tons pure, of which 930 tons was in bars and ingots, and 620 tons in ores and regulus. In the corresponding period last year the charters were 3374 tons pure. Australian remains firm, at list quotations. There is not so much enquiry for this sort, but a moderate demand continues. In English very little is doing, and purchases can be made on rather more advantageous terms than those last quoted.

Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond.—A few transactions in Chili bars have taken place at from 60l. 10s. for Lota, up to 61l. 10s. for best brands. Some small lots of regulus have changed hands at 12s. per unit. In fine foreign a limited business in Burra has been done at 70l., and in Wallaroo at 62l. 10s. For English sorts the demand is not large, and second-hand parcels offered slightly under smelters' official rates. Yesterday the mail from Valparaiso, with letters of Sept. 2, came to hand, advising that the charters for the fortnight were about 1550 tons fine copper—930 tons in bars and ingots, and 620 tons of fine copper in ores and regulus. This quantity, although considered moderate, has not as yet had an apparent effect on the market.

TIN.—Up to the morning of the Banca sale both foreign and English tin were freely offered at 124s. for Banca, 120s. for Straits, and 123s. for common ingots, in the almost universal belief that the sale would go at a low price. To the astonishment of everyone, however, the whole quantity offered, consisting of 80,000 slabs was sold, at an average of 73 1/2d., equal to 31 1/2d. per ton delivered here, or nearly 10l. a ton over the price ruling the morning of the sale. Under what circumstances this extraordinary result came about no one knows; some say it was because of "bear" sales, and consequent necessary purchases; some say the "Dutch combination" bought largely, and others that all buyers had so reduced their stocks by waiting for this sale that the orders of dealers and consumers were exceptionally large. Certain it is, however, that 2500 tons of tin did realise this high value. Since the sale, those who made fortunate purchases previously of the "bears," and some others who anticipate lower prices, have been offering to sell at a reduction of 2l. on the sale price. Billiton also has been sold at as low a price as 124s. 6d. to arrive, but both Straits and English are firmly held at our annexed quotations.

Owing to an advance of 2l. per ton in the price of tin, the chief demand in the MINING SHARE MARKET this week has been for tin mines, but moderate activity has prevailed in mines generally. Those most enquired for have been Tincroft, South Condurrow, West Maria, Devon Great Consols, Taquaril, Mary Ann, East Lovell, Wheal Grenville, East Grenville, Rosewall Hill and Ransom, West Chiverton, West Frances, Great Vor, Drake Walls, Cook's Kitchen, and a few others.

Cook's Kitchen, 16 1/2 to 17 1/2, ex div. At the meeting on Wednesday a dividend of 10s. per share was declared, and the balance in hand slightly increased. Dolcoath, 125 to 130. At the meeting the accounts showed a profit on two months of 4303l. 4s. 9d., and a dividend of 3l. per share (4296l.) was declared, leaving 1498l. in hand. The mine, it was reported, looked moderately well, and the agent saw no reason why it should not remain profitable for a long time to come. Wheal Seton, 35 to 40. At the meeting the accounts showed a loss in the two months' working of 103l. 17s. 9d., and a balance to credit of next account of 68l. 9s. 8d. Nothing has yet been met with in the 64 cross-cut north, but as more water is issuing from the end, the agents think the lode may be near at hand.

East Grenville shares have been firmer, and leave off 2 1/2 to 3; the 85 end has improved; this is 4 fms. behind the perpendicular of the ore in the 75, which is worth 3 1/2 tons per fathom. A winze below this level is worth 8 tons per fathom, for 10 ft. long. In the winze sinking below the 55 the vugh has been passed through, and a course of ore met with, worth 8 tons of ore per fathom. This is down 7 1/2 fms., and is 24 fms. in advance of the 75 end. Wheal Grenville, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; the lode in the 100 east is worth 15l. per fathom. The winze below this level is worth 80l. per fathom for length of winze; the 80 east 15l. The points in operation, and valued in the report, are worth in the aggregate 195l. per fathom. Chiverton Moor, 3 1/2 to 4; at the meeting the accounts, charging four months' cost against three months' returns, so as to bring the latter up to August, show a balance against the company of 107l. 5s. The lead ore sold in the three months realised 2131l. 14s. 3d. The agents conclude their report by stating that they never saw the mine looking better for the production of lead than at the present time. Devon Great Consols shares have advanced to 95, 100; the last discovery continues worth 16 tons of copper ore per fathom. Drake Walls, 21s. to 22s.

South Condurrows have become in request, and leave off 3 1/2 to 3 3/4. The mine is looking well. The 72, west of King's shaft, is valued at 30l. per fathom, and in different points in the aggregate are worth 400l. per fathom. East Caradon, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. At the meeting the accounts showed a balance to the credit of adventurers of 2699l. 6s. 3d., and the agents, taking into consideration the character of Marke's and Seccombe's lodes, and the sinking of the north and Seccombe's shafts, consider the prospects of the mine very encouraging. Marke Valley, 6 1/2 to 7. At the meeting the accounts showed a profit on the quarter of 1757l. 13s. and a dividend of 4s. per share (1800l.) was declared. The balance in favour of the mine was 2725l. 9s. 1d., and the agent's report states that the mine continues to yield large quantities of ore, but the low price of copper materially affects the profits. East Lovells have been rather firmer at 31 to 32. Great Laxey, 17 1/2 to 18; Great Retallack, 20s. to 25s.; Great Wheal Vor, 6 1/2 to 7; Hingston Down, 12s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; New Lowell, 1 1/2 to 2; Prince of Wales, 11s. to 12s.; Providence Mine, 37 to 39; Rosewall Hill and Ransom, 22s. 6d. to 25s.; South Frances, 26 to 28; Tankerville, 14 to 14 1/2. Tincrofts have advanced to 40, 42 1/2; Van, 57 1/2 to 60; Van Consols, 1 1/2 to 2. West Pant-y-go, 4 to 1. This mine sold 20 tons of lead this week, at 12l. 2s. 6d. per ton, and will sell 20 tons of blende next week, in all about 3000l. worth. The cross-cut at the 105 yards south is supposed to be nearing the Herseeth lode.

Perran Wheal Virgin, 30s. to 40s.; the engine has gone to work here, and the mine will be in for in about a fortnight, when lead will be raised. The mine is said to be one of the most promising in the Chiverton district, and the shares are mainly held in the district, where the mine is looked upon as one likely soon to rival its great neighbour. West Frances, 31 to 33; West Maria and Fortescue, 31s.

to 33s.; Wheal Agar, 2 to 2 1/2; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Wheal Mary Ann, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2; Don Pedro, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4.

Chontales, 10s. to 15s.; the advices state that during the month of August most disastrous floods occurred, impeding operations, and damaging the works. In spite of these difficulties, however, 236 ozs. of gold have been obtained from 842 tons of stuff, at a cost of \$1080. Had it not been for the floods, 1100 tons would have been crushed, and made a profit. Pacific, 1 1/2 to 2. Yudanamutana, 20s. to 22s. 6d. Australian United, 1 1/2 to 2; these shares have declined, owing to the disappointment caused by the last report on the Central Mine, and the fear that it may militate against the raising the new capital necessary to carry on the works. At the Duke of Cornwall, the rich quartz reefs, referred to in the reports, were expected to be cut about this time, and the next mail, or a telegram a few days after it, may bring important intelligence, and render the task of the directors less difficult.

Gwydyr Park, 1 1/2 to 2; the mine has been very favourably reported upon, and bids fair to do well. Great North Laxey, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; this mine is looking better; the north shaft has improved to 15 cwt. of lead per fathom. West Jewell, 2 1/2 to 3; Taquaril, 47s. to 49s.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been moderately active, and a fair amount of business has been transacted. Vans have been in demand, and have risen to 60l., and shares are very scarce for delivery. For some time past determined efforts have been made by the dealers to run the price down, in order to bring stock on the market by operating on the fears of timid holders, but without effect. All markets are regulated by supply and demand, and it is easy on a market at a time when buyers hold aloof to run the price of shares down. Van is one of the few stocks selling for less than its acknowledged and recognised worth, reckoned at a return of the capital and interest on the money—valued simply on the discovered reserves, giving nothing for the discoveries that are being daily made. The bottom level is an almost solid course of ore, and the 15 fathom level east is opening up a fine course of ore. The returns, now 400 tons of lead, will soon be doubled, and it is calculated the sales will not be less than 1000 tons per month at or about the end of next year. Taquaril continues in demand, closing 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 prem.; the buying is said to come to some extent through Brazilian agents. Don Pedros are flatter, the news being of a less satisfactory character. In Sweetland Creek shares a good business is being done at 3l. A dividend will soon be declared, probably within a week, and the commercial character of the undertaking is now established. In foreign mines the business otherwise has been unimportant. Tin mines have been in demand from the improved aspect of the Tin Market. Devon Consols shares have risen, owing to the discovery in Wheal Emma. Tankerville shares are firm at 14 to 14 1/2. Subjoined are the closing quotations:—Ashton, 5 to 5 1/2; Tan-yr-Alit, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; Van Consols, 1 1/2 to 2; Caegnyon, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; West Chiverton, 53 to 55; Devon Great Consols, 90 to 100; East Lovell, 31 1/2 to 32; Great Laxey, 17 1/2 to 18; Great Vor, 6 1/2 to 6 3/4; Marke Valley, 6 1/2 to 6 3/4; Tincroft, 40 to 42 1/2; Van, 60 to 62; Wheal Seton, 39 to 41; Almada, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Cape Copper, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 prem.; Chontales, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; Don Pedro 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 prem.; Frontino and Bolivia, 7s. to 9s.; General Brazilian, 1/2 dis. to par; Pacific, 1 1/2 to 2; Pastarena, 1 1/2 to 2; St. John del Rey, 22 to 24; Sweetland, 2 1/2 to 3 1/4; Yudanamutana, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4.

Messrs. Blyth and Co., of Gracechurch-street, are inviting subscriptions for the capital (98,100l., in shares of 3l. each) in the COX ROY LEAD MINES COMPANY, which has been incorporated for the purpose of purchasing and developing the Cox Conroy and Lanerchayr Lead Mines. The purchase-money has been fixed at 88,100l., and the vendor is to pay all the preliminary expenses up to and including the allotment of shares. The company will thus commence operations with a working capital of 10,000l., free of encumbrances. The Conroy Mine has not been touched for two years, and at Lanerchayr one adit only has been worked, but has yielded 120 tons per month, which would suffice to yield a good dividend, and when the new capital shall have been employed the produce will be brought to 250 tons per month, equal to a dividend of 20 per cent. per annum. The property is well known for its riches, and has hitherto been exclusively in private hands; thus, the company at once enters into possession of a revenue which will forthwith place it in the rank of a dividend-paying mine, and the profits appear capable of great increase. Mr. A. Tregoning, who has thoroughly inspected the set, states that the great part through which the lodes pass is as yet unexplored, that the Cox Conroy lode has not been opened out in the 50 fm. level, and that the Lanerchayr lode is untouched below the adit level, although shoots of ore are going down from both lodes. Considering these facts in connection with the permanent character of the Dyllife, and other mines in the district, it is not surprising that Mr. Tregoning should regard the enterprise as one of unusual promise. Capt. Edward Williams, for 26 years connected with the neighbouring mine of Dyllife, states that his real opinion is that an outlay of 10,000l. would raise the returns to 250 tons per month, with a profit of 6l. 10s. per ton. Mr. Thomas Owen, and others who are well acquainted with the property, express equally favourable opinions. The prospectus and reports will be found in another column.

The ARIVACA MINING COMPANY has been formed, with a capital of 200,000l., in shares of 10l. each, for the purpose of purchasing a mineral property comprising about 26 square miles of freehold land in Arizona, and about 160 miles from Port Libertad, which is very conveniently situated on the Gulf of California. A provisional capital of 2500l. was subscribed for the purpose of sending out a competent engineer to examine and report upon the property; and Mr. Jehu Hitchins was chosen by the subscribers for that purpose. His report is in every respect favourable, and he estimates that 100 miners can be at once usefully employed on the property; and assuming them to raise 300 tons of ore per week, a profit (excluding carriage from the mines) is shown of 2640l. per week, or 132,000l. per annum, of 50 weeks. The title to the property has been examined and pronounced satisfactory by Messrs. Barlow, Bowdoin, and Co., of New York, and the terms of purchase are considered highly favourable. The prospectus appears in another column; and the exhaustive report of Mr. Jehu Hitchins, after describing the capabilities of the property, urges the desirability of grappling its resources with a mastery hand on a scale commensurate with its extent, and with a sufficient force for carrying out simultaneously the exploration of as many of the veins as offer inducements for trial, either already laid open or to be discovered. Assays of the samples of ore brought by Mr. Hitchins have been made by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, some of which yield an extraordinary high percentage, in some cases as much as 76-850 of gold, and 84-500 of silver per ton of ore. Mr. Hitchins visited the property with the view of ascertaining its value for silver, and, therefore, the gold produced is very properly regarded as an additional guarantee of the remunerative character of the mines. The board consist of gentlemen of influence and experience, and the secretary is Mr. Archbold (successor to the late Mr. E. J. Cole), and Mr. W. H. Bishop (Royal Exchange-buildings) is the broker of the company.

The YORKE PENINSULA MINING COMPANY are seeking to place their 4416l. unissued debentures, both the directors and the manager at the mine having full confidence that a little further outlay will bring the concern into a profitable condition. The recent advices are considered to give much encouragement to prosecute operations at the Kurilla Mine. For a short time prior to May last the mine was entirely paying its way (notwithstanding the low price of copper) by proceeds of ore mainly from Deebie's shaft, but at about 3 1/2 fms. from the shaft in the 15 and 25 fm. levels a horse of killas came in, and interfered with the course of prosperity which appeared to be setting in. Samples of ore now in London taken from the lode at the 45, in Hall's engine-shaft, give great encouragement to drive east at that level. The lode is 7 ft. wide, with no hanging wall yet east of that level. The lode is of clay-slate, quartz, and yellow ore. The prospect, and composed of clay-slate, quartz, and yellow ore. The prospect is a good one, and Capt. Anthony has no fear of the result if the level were driven. This is, therefore, a second important part of the mine, from which there is every probability that ore would be raised if operations could for a short time be continued there. Capt. Anthony continues to express his strong confidence in the mine. Since the company suspended active operations he has been employed at the Wallaroo Mines (close adjoining the Kurilla), and writes that the similarity between both the lodes and the strata in the two mines

is too striking to be wrought to 1000 ft. Mine has been 4400l., has been the discovery of killas. The and if the mine advantage of the company of the date of receive a bonus. The CHAM with a capital for the purpose of Kirkcudbright miles of ground small sett, were been carried and the Cree buildings, &c. forming the purchase of date, has been present prospect other shares upon by Mr. Jodes, strong No. 15 lode, the rib of lead of more value that point. and reports almost all therein, all especially can be carried advantage who advises that with much other column shares, and already been. The SOUTH with a capital in last week for shares was the day following a p more than 70 appreciation was purcha surface. T reception w of the appli of a highly disposed to announced a shipment ington 11 White Pine. The YNOR of 25,000l., 15,000l., in Cosh Mines. The main sh below the 60 at surface v on the Bryn latter mine 140 acres, h at an avera are running fine runs of brought to all speed by pletely drain who have i held out. In the heart ducing lead Vron in 18 and spar. mend the V Harper and There are so upon to be. At Dolcoath (share) was de of the usual merchants' 12,400l. 5s. 3d. purchased 30 men are on agene believe the water, wh At the F tory declared their former At Cwm a dividend o At Mark in the chair balance of 28 A dividend of 10 to the Rev. E. and another Capt. John of ore, but t At West Cida in the 90 a credit bal Truroct rep Months they the character sula when t At Carn in the chair balance of 90 A dividend of 10 present appe believes that by Dolcoath At the G. W. Dum showing a mode of keep general satis Messrs. Tuxi and Staining At the Burton in the nager states lead than at At the W in the chair another col At Gwyon in the chair in another c At South four months 270l. 8s. 2d. 1000. Mr. R. K. no create any not so great the material chinery has account, wh At Chiv chair), the s

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Notices to Correspondents.

•• Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accurate and useful work of reference.

SM.—Will any reader kindly inform me in what part of Belgium the Simon Lambert Mine is, and the nearest route to it from Brussels? As I would like to visit it, could they inform me also if it will be possible to get down the mine?—J. C.

USING GUNPOWDER IN MINES.—May I ask through your valuable Journal if the Government Inspector or Secretary of State has power to prohibit the use of gunpowder in coal mines known to be fiery? If any of your numerous readers can answer this question they will oblige—INQUIRER.

GOVERNMENT MINE INSPECTION.—"A Reader."—There would, in my opinion, be no valid reason for altering the present mode of appointing Inspectors, nor do we think any change is contemplated. Upon the appointment of one or two of the Inspectors, the letter of appointment and the list of instructions have been published in the Mining Journal. The instructions are very general, care being always taken to select a man who is believed to possess sound judgment rather than a machine whose only qualification is that he has passed some fixed examination. Power to answer the questions of examining boards is no test of merit, because examiners seldom put questions of any practical utility, and when they do they employ language which is quite unintelligible to many of those questioned and well acquainted with the subject. In one of our law courts a scientific witness prayed that the barristers examining or cross-examining him might put his questions to him through some one practically acquainted with the matter; and it would often happen that if examiners were compelled to do the same the answers obtained would be far more satisfactory. There is no special code of mining laws in England.

Referring to a letter which appeared in last week's Journal, from a resident at White Pine, headed "Mining in White Pine, Nevada, U.S.," we are informed that the Hamilton Mining and Smelting Company, therein referred to as the owners of the Magary Smelting Works and Mines, is an English company, with offices in London, at No. 1, New Broad-street.

IMPROVEMENTS IN IRON AND STEEL MAKING.—THE SHERMAN PROCESS.—D. B. (Newport).—The patent only having been applied for on July 25 of the present year the details will not be obtainable until the end of January next, but there is nothing to prevent the patentee making known the novelty claimed at once. The invention consists essentially in adding an improver to the iron, whilst in the puddling-furnace the object being to transfer the sulphur, silicon, and phosphorus from the iron to the slag. In principle, then, it is identical with Henderson's, Ewald Riepe's, Heaton's, and similar processes; but inasmuch as the ingredients composing the flux may be such as would result in chemical actions, the process should not be condemned until the nature of the chemicals used is known.

The distance from Dover to Calais is 22 miles. The longest range yet attained by Whitworth cannon is about 5 miles.

•• By yesterday's post we received several communications which we should have been glad to publish had time allowed; but we were so pressed as to be quite unable to do so. We must request our correspondents, wherever at all practicable, to send their letters earlier in the week, as we are frequently, as on the present occasion, compelled to omit matters solely from not having time to prepare them for press. Those now standing over shall receive attention for next week's Journal.

THE MINING JOURNAL.

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15, 1870.

MORE COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS, AND THEIR LESSONS.

The coal miner, different from his fellows in metallic mines, is ever exposed to a peril from which they are free. Correctly it has been remarked that "The miner who develops our metallic wealth has, it is true, to encounter perils enough. As he descends the shaft perforce the chain snaps, the ladder breaks, the machinery becomes deranged; at any moment huge masses of falling rock may entomb him in his gloomy cavern; at every step of his work he is beset by a thousand dangers; he spends his life—

Where ambushes death and hidden dangers lurk."

But when, instead of metallic ores, coal becomes the object of search, his life is further imperilled by the introduction of fresh sources of destruction. In the coal pit, and there alone, he meets a new enemy, in the form of fire-damp. Happily we have not now to record another Lund Hill, Wallsend, Hartley, Oaks, Talk-o'-th'-Hill, or Fendale calamity, with its hecatombs of slaughtered by this terrible foe of the worker in our fossil seams. But we have to note occurrences which we set forth conspicuously, in the hope that thereby such a note of warning may be sounded as shall induce increased precaution amongst overlookers and colliers wherever this Journal is read, and thus such another great catastrophe as either of those just mentioned be certainly delayed—we could well trust, altogether prevented.

Last Saturday a coroner's enquiry was terminated upon the most recently deceased of six men, who were killed by an explosion ten days before, at the Wheat Sheaf Colliery, at Pendlebury, belonging to Messrs. A. KNOWLES and SONS. The pit is divided into two compartments, the big pit and the little, and there are nearly 400 men employed in it. The explosion took place in the little pit, which is about 450 yards in depth, and in which, happily, only about 40 men were at the time engaged. The enquiry was most unsatisfactory as to the facts brought out. No one knew anything, when pertinent questions were put either by the coroner (Mr. PRICE) or by the Government Inspector (Mr. DICKINSON). Gas existed in the boundary rib, and that there it fired. The fireman was amongst the killed. Whilst alive he made a statement to his wife that he had "some one to help him out of the gas." It could not, however, be ascertained who had helped him, nor had anyone tried to ascertain. Mr. PETER HIGHAM, the underlooker, denied that the fireman told him before the explosion that there was gas at the point indicated, and he denied that the pit had been stopped on account of the gas there, but he stated that he knew that there was a little there, and that "CLOUGH had called his attention to gas at the further end." From the time CLOUGH spoke to him he examined the bay every day, except Saturday before the explosion. There can be no doubt that the place was in a risky condition, because of the presence of this dreadful carburetted hydrogen, yet naked lights were used. Upon this point the following is the reported colloquy at the inquest on Saturday:—
—Mr. DICKINSON: Do you still think to this that it was better not to have lamps?
—Witness: CLOUGH (the fireman) was there, and he should have ordered lamps to be used if he saw any danger.—Mr. DICKINSON: But you are the master?—Witness: Yes; but CLOUGH stood in my shoes when I was not there.—
Everyone having anything to do with colliery management will quite understand the state of things which the testimony we have sketched points out. It carries with it its own moral, which it were foolish, cruel, and little short of criminal to disregard. We leave therecord where it is, assured that we shall not in vain have placed it in the forefront of our pages.

On the same Saturday morning, at two o'clock, an explosion took place at the Abercromby Pit, belonging to Messrs. DAVID DAVIES and SONS, situated midway between Aberdare and Mountain Ash, by which four men were killed at once, and four others were injured. At the time we write a fifth has died. But it is pleasing to note that whilst a seventh death is likely to result from the accident at Pendlebury, in this case the three survivors are likely to recover. The acci-

dent seems to have happened when the men were repairing an air-door in No. 2 heading of the Four-foot vein. How it happened there is reason to fear will not be accurately known, for the chief immediate actors in the work are among the deceased. Such a work as that in which they were engaged required at all times that the utmost caution should be used, and that the most reliable men should be told off to do it. All the requisite precautions may have been taken in this case for all that is known; and satisfaction is derived from the fact that, as very many of our readers well know, Messrs. DAVIES spare no pains to secure alike the safety and the comfort of the men, at the same time that in so doing they contribute to their own pecuniary advantage. But it is notorious that no more than in certain other districts are the men at the South Wales collieries especially free from a too confident demeanour underground, which cautious, well-instructed miners promptly designate recklessness. The facts, such as may be forthcoming, have yet to be made known. Meanwhile, this last explosion in the Southern Principality will not have wrought warning to the rest of Wales and of England if it does increase the precautions henceforth taken by operatives and over-lookers in the conducting of all similar operations.

Equally on Saturday, and only four hours after the four men were killed in the Aberdare Valley, a poor fellow was throwing himself upon his boy drawer in the Crombouke Four-foot, of Messrs. J. FLETCHER and others, Howe Bridge, Atherton, likewise in Mr. DICKINSON'S inspection district. Two men, relatives, worked together as co-partners in No. 1 level, 600 yards from the pit bottom, where a nephew, who drew for them—one man and the boy—hardly got to the place before that took place which the deceased uncle when he got home in this way narrated to her who is now his widow:—"On entering our place I said to WILLIE, 'WILLIE, I smell gas,' WILLIE said, 'Uncle JAMES, there is fire on your prop and shovel; let us go out.' I told him to lie down, and I threw myself over him. The gas burst, and blew WILLIE from under me." Uncle and nephew are both dead. The second man moved slowly to the point of work, and has thereby escaped with only little injury. Unlike the other accident on the same morning in Wales, this explosion did not arise from attempts to set right deranged ventilation, but it may well be feared from neglecting to do it. True, there was "fire" written on the deceased's spade when he got to his place with a testing-lamp, and in all probability if he had exercised sufficient caution he would not have lighted the naked candle with which it was customary to work. But "fire" was written on the spades of other workmen, who trying their places found them clear, and, therefore, lighted up. And this seems conclusive that on the day before the accident some 50 or 60 yards bratticing that had been out through was taken down by, it is alleged, the underlooker; and it is upon evidence that after the accident a complaint of the bratticing being down was made to the foreman, whose remark was that "The person who pulled it down must put it up." A piece of cloth put across the level would, probably, have sent the air its proper way, and thereby the explosion have been prevented. Most earnestly we hope that it will be indubitably ascertained who is to blame. It is something shocking to contemplate that mining property and men's lives should be sacrificed to a want of discipline, such as it is may well be feared the circumstances surrounding this explosion indicate. At present we reproach no one; but in the name alike of proprietors and colliers we call for the strictest possible enquiry. If Mr. DICKINSON was unable to get all the information he reasonably needed at the enquiry into the explosion first set out, it is on every account to be desired that he will be more successful here. No one, however, will more rejoice than ourselves if it should ultimately be possible in this, as in that, to return a verdict of "Accidental Death."

THREATENED PROSECUTION OF THE TRUCK COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. G. S. BOWEN and Mr. A. C. SELLARS, the Commissioners who sat in Wales to enquire into the operation of the Truck Act there, came into collision with some of the ironmasters and coalowners, and in one instance the dispute has assumed so serious an aspect that the Commissioners are threatened with a prosecution. In order to obtain possession of some books, papers, and goods, the Commissioners, it is alleged, instructed some persons to go to the office and stores of Messrs. T. W. BOOKER and Co., the proprietors of the Pen-y-treh and Mellin-Griffith Iron Works, and forcibly remove the books. The Messrs. BOOKER maintain that the Commissioners have abused their powers. They wrote to the Secretary of State, and, having taken legal opinion upon the point, have determined to institute proceedings against the Commissioners. Notice of the intended action has already been given.

While the Commissioners were sitting in Scotland our Scotch Correspondent sent us some reports of what was considered their high-handed doings. One was, that the Commissioners drove out from Hamilton to Motherwell, and, leaving their conveyance at a safe distance, Commissioner No. 1 made his way to the store, while Commissioner No. 2 set off for the pay-office of a certain coalmaster, and without making any very graceful explanation elbowed their way to the books of the works, to the amazement of the storekeeper and clerks. The Commissioners are also reported to have visited iron works situated at Glasgow, on a Monday morning, and, with a cab at hand, ordered the attendance of the cashier, and his whole set of books, at Court forthwith, putting into his hand at the same time a summons, which bore the date of the previous day, Sunday! We hope the above are much exaggerated, if they have any foundation in fact; and it would be a sorry termination to the Commissioners' labours if they were brought to a close by an order of the Secretary of State on account of their ultra-officiousness and illegal bearing. We should not like to see the most insignificant obstacle thrown in the way of the fullest investigation on the part of the Commissioners; but we should like them to conduct their investigations with the cool dignity of British lawyers, knowing well that the mine owners of Britain would meet them as gentlemen. The Commissioners should not require to be reminded that while empowered to enquire into the operation of the Truck Act they are not dealing with the criminal population, but with gentlemen of education and of high social position—the wealthy proprietors of great national industries, to whom tens of thousands of the population look up to for their daily bread.

IMPORTANT NEW MINERAL FIELDS NEAR EDINBURGH.

So far as we are aware, there has been no discovery of mineral wealth in Scotland, since the time of Mr. MUSHET, that can at all compare in importance with the fields which have been discovered in the vicinity of Edinburgh. They lie in the picturesque valley of the North Esk, almost parallel to the Pentlands, and extend from four to ten miles. Within the district there are to be found, in comparatively close proximity to each other, great stores of house and furnace coal, gas coal, excellent oil shale, exceedingly rich and pure blackband ironstone, and an enormous deposit of limestone. So far as it has already been proved it is found to extend, in a north-easterly direction, from the west of Penicuik to the east of Gilmerton, a distance of about eight miles. The principal proprietors of the land through which this mineral district extends are Sir GEORGE CLERK, Sir DAVID BAIRD, Mr. RICHARD TROTTER, and Sir SIMON LOCKHART, of Lee, in Lanarkshire.

Leases of portions of these lands have been taken by the Shotts and the Glasgow Iron Companies, with the view of working them without delay. The Glasgow Iron Company's lease includes 1500 acres near the village of Gilmerton, where they are presently exploring. The Shotts Iron Company have for some time been gradually opening up the mineral fields which they have secured, and they have been working the ironstone by means of an incline at Loanhead, by which they are bringing to the surface at the rate of upwards of 100 tons per day. The properties which they have leased extend from Loanhead to some distance west of Penicuik, the whole length being about six miles, and the width varying from one to three or four miles.

The minerals consist of—1. About twenty workable seams of common coal, the total thickness of which is about 100 feet.—2. Two seams of first-class gas coal, one being about 2 feet and the other 18 inches in thickness, and both similar to the famous Lismahagow gas coal, and yielding an excellent coke.—3. Two seams of blackband

ironstone, one being about 2 feet 9 inches and the other about 18 inches in thickness.—4. A seam of very valuable oil shale, 15 inches thick, which is found overlying the first-mentioned ironstone seam. Both the seams of blackband ironstone are exceedingly rich and pure. Of the richness there can be no doubt when it is mentioned that, in the calcined state, 32 cwt. are sufficient to yield 1 ton of pig-iron.

In the vicinity of Loanhead, Messrs. WILLIAM TAYLOR and Co., the well-known oil distillers and soap manufacturers, Leith, have secured an extensive area of oil shale, which they are using at an oil works specially erected for that purpose, and which they have had in operation for some time. Suitable and sufficient railway accommodation for the proper development of these mineral fields is much required. In the last session of Parliament powers were obtained for the construction of a new line of railway of about six and a half miles in length, to leave the main line of the North British Railway about two miles direct north of Dalkeith, passing near to Gilmerton, through Loanhead, and for the present terminating at Roslin. It has been projected chiefly by the landholders of the district, with a view of developing the mineral fields spoken of, and of others that may yet be discovered. It is to be commenced forthwith. The capital of the company is 50,000*l.*, of which 27,000*l.* is already subscribed, and the remainder of the stock will, doubtless, soon be taken up by the mineral lessees and other capitalists, when it is seen that the future prosperity of the district is now almost morally, if not physically, certain. This new line ought of itself to be a profitable undertaking, besides being an important feeder of the North British Railway system, the Shotts Company alone being able to send 60,000 tons of ironstone yearly, irrespective of their enormous trade in gas and common coal with Edinburgh, Leith, and other places. The directors of the Loanhead and Roslin Railway Company include several of the owners of estates through which the line will pass, and the secretary is Mr. WILLIAM WHITE MILLAR, S.S.C., Edinburgh.

THE COAL TRADE AND COLLIERY ACCIDENTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The reports of the Government Examiner of Coal Fields (Mr. W. Keene), and of Mr. T. Lewis, the Inspector of Collieries, show that during the year ending December, 1869, there were 10 fatal and 18 not fatal accidents, there being about 21 collieries and three kerosene mines at work during the time; 2012 men employed, and 913,246 tons of coal and 6276 tons of oil coal and shale raised. The Inspector seems to have had greatest cause of complaint against Mr. Croudace, the manager of the Scottish Australian Company's colliery, who appeared to have systematically neglected ventilation, and to have permitted a lad to ride on the full trams drawn by steam-power from the dip flats until two accidents had occurred, which nearly cost life in each case. The trams now worked equally well without the guard. The ventilation seems to be still defective. The Inspector appears to have been equally unsuccessful in obtaining the removal of grievances at Messrs. J. and A. Brown's colliery, and states that on revisiting their New Lambton Colliery, to see whether his request had been complied with, he "received rather harsh treatment from the proprietor, Mr. James Brown, and the manager." The managers of the Australian Agricultural Company's Colliery, and of the Wallsend Colliery, removed the grievance complained of.

With regard to the position and prospects of the coal fields, Mr. Keene states that the quality of the coal is year by year better appreciated, that at Madras it meets English coal at equal prices, and is greatly esteemed for gas manufacture. He has always expressed the opinion that time would dissipate the prejudices as to the qualities of the coal, and that when shipped direct from the mines there, it would be found to be more advantageous in use than English coal, generally subjected to two or three transshipments.

New works are in progress in various directions. The original Lambton, or Scottish Australian Company, is engaged in an important and interesting sinking for coal at Stockton, where a cast-iron "tubbing" or shaft, of 7 feet diameter, has in a few weeks been very expertly let down, without pumping out the water, through 82 feet of loose sand, to the clay bed, by special, ingenious, and well adapted contrivances of the manager, Mr. Croudace; and Mr. Keene expects that from knowledge acquired by previous borings, they will win the same seam as is worked by the Australian Agricultural Company, at a depth of about 240 feet.

The entire quantity of coal raised in 1869 by the collieries of Newcastle and its vicinity, including Minal, amounted to 778,263 tons. The Northern pits have raised 35,892 tons, and the Southern, 99,091 tons; and 6276 tons of oil-coal and shale have been raised in the Southern and Western districts, making a total of 913,522 tons. By information obtained from the principal mercantile houses of Newcastle, an equal, and probably a greater, amount of business may be expected in this than in the last year, for the exportation to India, China, and San Francisco is steadily on the increase. The shipment to the latter port was 21,895 tons in 1868, increased to 65,589 tons in 1869; and already, in the first quarter of the present year, the shipments amount to 19,774 tons.

PROGRESS OF COAL MINING ON CANNOCK CHASE.

Whilst the old South Staffordshire coal field is being rapidly exhausted, and the miners of the district are largely engaged in searching for the remains of former workings, a new region has, during little more than fifteen years, been explored, which contains virgin seams of coal of great value and extent. Cannock Chase is an elevated plateau in the centre of Staffordshire, which determines the drainage of the county, the Trent flowing in the valley to the northward of it, and receiving the Penk, which sweeps round its north-western base, whilst the Tame, rising on its southern slopes, winds round its south-eastern boundary, and flows through the Black Country, near Birmingham, by Tamworth, until it, completing the circle, falls into the Trent between Lichfield and Burton. The Chase extends from near Stafford to Sutton Coldfield, and a large area maintains for that distance a considerable elevation. The traveller by rail from Stafford to London sees its lovely wooded slopes and undulating valleys to his right, and before reaching Colwich passes through a tunnel under one of the spurs it throws out close to the river Sow, into which the Penk has just fallen, whilst from the railway from the same place to Wolverhampton the Chase bounds the horizon to the left. The greater portion of it belongs to the Marquis of Anglesey, and was long distinguished for black game and grouse, for purple heather and luxuriant fern, amid which deer roved in solitude. A great change is fast coming over the scene. A large part of the land has lately been enclosed, and numbers of roads have been made across it. The South Staffordshire Railway, of which Mr. McClean, M.P. for South Staffordshire, was engineer, and for several years lessee, crosses it from Lichfield to Walsall, and another line, known as the Cannock Mineral, made much later, traverses it from Walsall to Rugeley, both having now been absorbed into the system of the North-Western Company. Canals, too, have been extended over it, and now collieries are spreading, and it promises to become a thickly populated place, in which the wild fowl and the deer will soon be a mere tradition.

Mr. McClean was one of the earliest and most successful explorers of its mineral treasures, and as the chief partner in the Cannock Chase Colliery Company has set a pattern of mining enterprise, and of superior winding apparatus the equal of which had not, we believe, previously existed in the district. The company has lately purchased the lease and plant of the Hednesford Colliery Company, formerly owned by Mr. Piggott and Mr. Tredwell, and which, from various causes, has not hitherto proved as profitable an enterprise as the other coal mining concerns in the Chase. We may confidently expect that the skill, the capital, and the experience of the Cannock Chase Colliery Company will soon produce a different result.

Towards the north-west a lease of a large area was taken by a few partners, who formed the Cannock and Rugeley Colliery Company, whose operations commenced about 1863, and have also been very successful. They have taken a further lease, and are about sinking another pair of pits, having commenced boring for that purpose. Their colliery lies on the eastern side of the Cannock Chase Mineral Railway.

Last autumn another company, which has taken the title of the West Cannock Colliery Company, was formed to work the mines in

an area of nearly 3000 acres, which were leased to them by the Marquis of Anglesey. This company was originally promoted by Mr. W. Molyneux, F.G.S., who some few years ago wrote a series of articles in the *Mining Journal* on the coal mines of the Chace, and who is very well acquainted with the geology of the Staffordshire coal fields, especially those of North Staffordshire and of Cannock Chase. Mr. Molyneux's predictions have been in several cases verified by practical tests, and in opposition to the opinions of many whose names commanded great confidence he maintained that the strata of the eastern part of the Chace would be found continued in the western portion. A very wealthy company, consisting of a small number of partners was formed, of which he is the secretary, whilst Mr. McGhee, formerly head engineer of the Cannock Chase Company, is the mining engineer. The sinking, which has now been going on for nearly a year, has reached a depth of 130 yards, and has passed in regular order through all the higher coal seams of the district, including the Brooch and Wyrley Five-foot coal, the Old Park coal, &c.; and it is expected that the main seams, which are 7 ft. to 9 ft. thick, will be reached before long. So far it seems almost certain that this will prove to be the most successful sinking made on the Chace.

A branch railway has for some time been completed to the works, offices are being built, and also houses for workmen, an absolute necessity at a place now a wild heath. Powerful engines are being made for the company by Messrs. Thorneville and Warham, of Burton-on-Trent. It is confidently believed that from the quality of the coal and the convenience of access by rail and canal this will prove one of the most powerful and prosperous companies on the Chace. The capital of 50,000*l.* was all subscribed before the company was registered. It is expected that this new undertaking will be able to supply coal to the markets in the early part of the autumn of 1871.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Oct. 13.—The Quarterly Assemblies of the Iron Trade has been held at Birmingham to-day, and yesterday at Wolverhampton. At both places there have been large attendances. The general result is that there is a steady but rather quiet demand for the home market, whilst the re-opening of the German ports, after the blockade by the French, induced a good many orders to be pressed for completion for the northern part of Europe, in which the stocks of iron, owing to the blockade, and the interruption of production by the withdrawal of men to the war, had become greatly reduced. The unexpected return of the French fleet, however, to the North Sea will upset the calculations on which these orders were given and accepted, and many considerations are involved in the question whether the iron so ordered and being produced can be delivered. The works are not, as a rule, going much more than two-thirds time, and prices are rather weak, good bars being bought at 10*s.* per ton under the list rates. Pig-iron, too, is rather lower, and the trade is dull, without being really depressed. There is a fair demand for the United States, which is now the principal foreign consumer of iron.

The new steel process invented by Mr. J. E. Sherman, an American, is just now creating some attention here, although it is the general opinion of practical men that it can only succeed in pre-arranged experiments. Mr. Sherman's is essentially a fluxing process, and is, therefore, necessarily open to the same objections as those of Henderson, Heaton, Uchatius, Hargreaves, and many others. All succeed admirably as long as you know the precise chemical composition of the ore treated, and employ a special flux adapted to that particular ore; in fact, the excellent results must be regarded as due only to the special circumstances of the single case, and not generally. Ironmasters have not forgotten the high quality steel obtained by the Uchatius process, which induced Messrs. Brown, of Newport, to purchase it for 10,000*l.*, only to learn after practical trial that it was absolutely worthless. Every ironmaster knows that scarcely two iron ores are of similar chemical composition, and they have ascertained by experience, for which they have dearly paid, that for this reason, if for no other, all the fluxing processes (by which is understood those involving the use of special chemical compounds) invariably lead to failure and pecuniary loss. Nearly everything, from compounds of the precious metals to balsam of copaiba, and old boots, has been tried with similar results—brilliant success with one charge, and total failure in the next. At present there would appear to be a disposition to keep the precise details of the process secret, a course which does much to excite increased suspicion. Everyone, however, cordially wishes Mr. Sherman success, and will be quite willing to adopt his invention, if it be capable of practical application generally.

There is a wages question again in the wrought nail trade, a reduction of 10 per cent. having in many cases been submitted to.

The inquest as to the deaths of the three men killed on Sept. 17, by the bursting of a boiler at the Chatterley Works, near Tunsall, in North Staffordshire, has terminated in a verdict of accidental death. Mr. Longridge, chief engineer to the Manchester Boiler Assurance Company, stated the result of a careful examination of the boiler. He found a serious rupture at a seam where the boiler had been repaired, and it was evident that it had existed and leaked for some time. He also stated that this and all the other boilers had suffered—1st, from overheating of the plates owing to accumulation of deposit, consisting of carbonate and sulphate of lime, which was present in large quantities; 2nd, sudden contraction of the overheated plates, owing to the fact water being delivered cold directly upon the bottom of the boiler; and 3rd, overstraining of the boiler, owing to the practice of blowing off the water under pressure preparatory to cleaning before the surrounding brickwork had had time to cool. Under such circumstances the under side of a boiler expanded and became elongated by overheating, and on cooling was subjected to an excessive strain from contraction, which process frequently resulted in fracture, and if the fracture was not detected in time explosion was inevitable. These three evils combined had caused the frequent fractures referred to, and the extensive fracture of the fifth circular seam had been the immediate cause of the explosion. The jury appended to their verdict a recommendation that the defects found out should receive immediate attention. Leaks in a boiler, especially when working at 63 lbs. pressure, should never be neglected.

The Conference of mining delegates at Hanley adopted a resolution recommending the drawing up of rules for the formation of arbitration boards in each district, and that the masters be requested to unite for the purpose of establishing such boards; and a resolution was also adopted in favour of arbitration clauses in the future Mines Regulation Act, with a view to settling disputes between masters and men under its provisions. A suggestion to establish a miners' journal did not meet with much favour, it being stated that the daily and weekly papers at present devote considerable attention to questions in which the class are specially interested. It was decided to hold the next meeting of the Conference at Manchester. The auditors' report stated that at the meeting there was 516*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* in hand; the contributions for the year amounted to 571*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*; the special levies to 175*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*; received for Aberdeen, 18*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; total, 128*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*. On the expenditure side were—general expenses, 256*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*; paid to "victim" members, 680*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*; total, 936*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*. In the treasurer's hands at the present time, 345*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Oct. 13.—Each succeeding week for some time past has shown more and more clearly that but little, if any, improvement can take place in the iron trade as long as the war lasts. Entering now upon the last quarter of the year, it must be admitted that much quietude prevails in all departments. It is satisfactory to find, however, that at the Quarterly Meetings of the Ironmasters a more hopeful feeling prevails than might have been anticipated. Hope is entertained in regard to the future, and makers seem to have little doubt but that they will get through the Christmas quarter without much difficulty. Prices will, no doubt, continue rather depressed for some time to come. The next month or so is expected to work much change in affairs on the Continent. If, in the meantime, the great capital of France be not by famine and internal disturbance compelled to discontinue hostilities, the sufferings and privations that will have to be endured by the German army, and the cost and difficulty of maintaining such a vast host before Paris during the winter will, no doubt, do more towards the restoration of peace than all negotiations have hitherto done. Then prosperity will re-appear in all departments of industry.

As far as this district is concerned, the position of the trade has undergone but slight alteration since the war commenced. At that time large contracts had just been secured, which up to the present have required every effort of manufacturers to get them cleared off by the specified time. The long drought in the summer, and which was renewed in the autumn, very seriously retarded progress in that respect, and consequently employment has been lengthened out, as it were. It may well be understood, therefore, that the actual state of affairs has scarcely yet been realised here. However, as comparatively few orders have latterly come to hand, and as business continues dull in regard to immediate requirements, it must be expected that the effects of the great conflict will now become more palpable at all establishments. Most of the old engagements are on the eve of completion, and, therefore, employment will become less plentiful. The position of the ironmasters generally, however,

is such, fortunately, that the delay of another month or two cannot very seriously affect them. It is pretty generally agreed that it would not be advisable just now to speculate beyond what will suffice for immediate requirements. It is also confidently believed that the general briskness that is likely to ensue in all branches of the trade on the close of the war will fully compensate for the quietude in the meantime. If, therefore, as is expected, terms of peace can be agreed upon before the close of the present year, the prospects for the beginning of the next year are particularly encouraging. Advice from Russia, and thence hopeful for the next year. On the re-opening of the Baltic ports it is not improbable that clearances will commence on account of the new railways which, it is stated, are again being mapped out; and a considerable increase in the usually large requirements of the Muscovite will be witnessed. From the United States, Canada, and some other sources, there is likely to be no room for complaint. Business is by no means brisk in the home trade, but small orders for railway materials are still given out by the home companies. The lighter descriptions of make are in average demand. In connection with the Tin-Plate Trade there is no improvement to report. The works continue fairly employed.

Since last week there has been little change to note in the Steam Coal Trade. The demand continues tolerably good, and the principal proprietors have an average number of orders on their books, chiefly for the continental markets and the mail-packet stations. The war has seriously interfered with exports to many parts of the Continent as well as to France. The collieries are employed, as a rule, about two-thirds time. In the House Coal Trade the improvement usually witnessed on the return of winter has commenced. Purchases have increased considerably, and prices are fairly maintained.

Another fatal colliery explosion has occurred in the district. The scene of the disaster on this occasion was the Abercromby Pit, the property of the Messrs. David Davies and Sons, and four men were killed on the spot, and four others seriously burnt and injured, one of the latter having died since from the effects. The unfortunate men, it appears, were engaged in repairing an airway door when the explosion took place. The cause, as usual, is not known, but ascribed to negligence or recklessness on the part of the sufferers. It seems singular that the collieries of this firm, who are the owners of the Ferndale Colliery as well, should be so frequently the scene of such dire catastrophes, especially as it is said that so much care and anxiety are evinced in endeavouring to work the collieries with safety. The manager and adviser of the firm is Mr. Reddington. The explosion on this occasion, though not extensive, was violent, and the deceased were fearfully mutilated.

The arrivals at Swansea include—the Ferro, from Carloforte, with 400 tons of zinc ore, for H. Bath and Son; Louise Desree, from Bilbao, with 183 tons of iron ore, for Holway Bros.; Native Pearl, from Tilt Cove, with 155 tons of No. 2 copper ore, and 176 tons of fine copper ore, for H. Bath and Son; Azore Packet, from Bilbao, with 196 tons of iron ore, for H. Bath and Son; Jennie Hermann, from Bilbao, with 159 tons of iron ore, for Holway Bros.; Henri Kvilina, from Bilbao, with 212 tons of iron ore, for H. Bath and Son; Rippling Wave, from Gironde, with 226 tons of brimstone, for Mr. Rockett; Harriet, from Bilbao, with 200 tons of iron ore, for James Strick; Maggie, from Bilbao, with 216 tons of iron ore, for James Strick; Alert, from Carloforte, with 325 tons of zinc ore, to order; Roundshot, from Catania, with 215 tons of brimstone, for Elford, Williams, and Co.; Marie Ange, from St. Malo, with 100 tons of zinc ore, to order; Glasgow, from Terranova, with 250 tons of brimstone, for W. Smith and Co.; Mystery, from Bilbao, with 161 tons of iron ore, for H. Walters; Zella, from Navarre, with 400 tons of phosphate of guano, for Richards, Payer, and Co.; Magnet, from Caldera, with 450 tons of copper regulus, and 260 tons of copper regulus, from Carrizal Bay, for H. Bath and Son; Jules Mart, from Antwerp, with 110 tons of fire-clay, for Richardson and Walters; Muse, from Bilbao, with 131 tons of iron ore, for Cory Bros.; Pearl, from Bilbao, with 70 tons of iron ore, for T. Wood and Co.; America, from Montreal, with 365 tons of copper ore, for Richardson and Co.

REPORT FROM THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

Middlesborough, Oct. 13.—There was a good attendance on 'Change at Middlesborough on Tuesday, but the market was dull for nearly all descriptions of iron. Cleveland is now beginning to feel the ill effects of the Franco-Prussian conflict. At the commencement of the hostilities the leading houses of the North were so largely sold for their production that the district was not suddenly affected by the outbreak, and the consequent stoppage of trade on the Continent. The prolongation of the war, however, and the poor prospects of peace, are beginning to tell somewhat severely on our trade. The enquiries for pig-iron on the market yesterday were few and unimportant, makers generally in reply to purchasers quoted the official list prices, which are for No. 1, 50*s.* 6*d.*; No. 3, 47*s.*; and No. 4, 46*s.*, net cash, on trucks at the makers' works, or f.o.b. on the river; but there are makers who are not so favourably situated, so far as orders are concerned, who were willing, and even sold parcels at rates below those given above. The orders booked yesterday, however, were regarded as of little importance. Notwithstanding the unhappy state of the trade the great make of the Cleveland district is fully kept up. From the return of the Cleveland Ironmasters' Association for September we notice that the entire make of the district during the month was 143,532 tons, which is 23,959 tons more than the make of the same month of 1869, but a decrease of 1773 tons upon August this year. This slight difference may, perhaps, be accounted for by the difference in the number of days in the months. There was shipped to foreign ports during September 10,194 tons, and along the coast 20,284 tons.

Coming to the stocks returns, it is somewhat surprising to observe that, notwithstanding the complete check which the war has given to shipment for the Continent, whither so large a tonnage of Cleveland pig-iron is sent in time of peace, and the check to other trades affecting the iron trade, the increase in the stock in makers' hands on Sept. 30 was only 981 tons more than on Aug. 31; while the enormous manufacture of this iron has been entirely maintained. The total quantity in stock in makers' yards at the close of last month was 86,217 tons, and 14,139 tons in warrant store. The latter stock shows no change during September, nor has it altered this month. There is a general complaint among rail-makers of a scarcity of orders, and some firms are doubting the probability of keeping their mills in full operation for many more weeks, unless they have an early accession of orders. Prices have lately "come down" for railway iron; and on 'Change yesterday the tendency was downwards for all classes of finished iron. It is hoped that America, Russia, or India may be induced to take advantage of the present time as favourable for purchasing rails and fastenings, for shipment early next spring, and thus provide trade for the winter months; but whether the prices now quoted will be sufficient temptation is yet unascertained. Shipbuilders are steadily employed on old contracts, but in this branch there is scarcity of new business. Plate-mills are doing a fair amount of work, as are also those rolling bars and angles.

In the Coal Trade there is not anything particularly new to report. The pits in the South Durham district are invariably making good time. Messrs. Pease and partners have opened out their Esh pit, which is situated between Brandon and Usher, but we believe they are about to work it for the manufacture of coke only, as we hear they are building a large stack of ovens at this colliery. The Esh pit is one which Messrs. Pease put down some two or three years ago, but beyond proving the bed the shaft has not been used. This firm are pushing on with 50 new ovens at their Pease's West Colliery, at Sunnyside Bank-foot, which they purpose to have ready for lighting in the course of a few weeks. The Coke Trade is brisk.

Messrs. Gilkes, Wilson, Pease, and Co. have tapped one of their new blast-furnaces. The number of furnaces now blowing in the Cleveland district is 108, and the number out of blast is 8, of which only six are available. Messrs. Bolekow, Vaughan, and Co. are building three new furnaces; Messrs. Swan, Coates, and Co., one; Messrs. Cochrane and Co., two; Messrs. Gilkes, Wilson, Pease, and Co., two; the Norton Iron Company (Limited), one; the Consett Iron Company (Limited), two; the Wansdale Iron and Coal Company, two; Messrs. Giers, Mills, and Co., two; and the Leckwith Iron Company, two. The Messrs. Bell Brothers are rebuilding two furnaces, and the South Durham Iron Company is similarly engaged upon one furnace. The quantity of pig-iron made in the Cleveland district in September was 143,532 tons, as compared with 119,573 tons in September, 1869. The make of September, showed, however, a slight falling as compared with the production of August, the decline being 1733 tons. The increase in makers' stocks in August amounted to only 981 tons, so that though it cannot be said that the Cleveland pig-iron trade has been seriously affected by the war, although the few changes that have taken place have been slightly in the wrong direction. As regards the future of the North-Eastern iron trade it appears, however, to be somewhat overcast, and the employers have proposed a reduction of wages as from January 1, 1871, while the men, on the other hand, call for an advance. The Board of Arbitration recently established in the district will have to decide between the parties. Unless the dispute is handled with tact, discretion, and mutual forbearance it may develop into a somewhat serious difficulty.

The employees of Messrs. T. Richardson and Sons, of the Middleton Iron Works, Hartlepool, have presented to Mr. George William Jaffrey, who, after acting for 15 years as their manager, is about to remove to Glasgow, a testimonial, consisting of a solid silver candelabrum, valued at nearly 180*l.* Mr. Jaffrey has for years been a man of mark in Hartlepool, so much so that for two years in succession he held the post of Mayor of the borough. The meeting was presided over by Mr. B. Wright, one of the oldest foremen in the works, Mr. W. Richardson being deputed to make the presentation.

NORTH OF ENGLAND UNITED COAL TRADE ASSOCIATION.—In connection with this institution, two important reports have been issued. One is by the Parliamentary Committee, who state that the association has now been in existence for three years, during which time the most unceasing attention has been given to all matters affecting the trade by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, Mr. Straker and Mr. H. T. Morton, the terms of whose office would, in accordance

with the resolution passed in 1867, now cease. The committee draw attention to the active and intelligent manner in which these gentlemen have performed their respective duties, and to this in a great measure may be attributed the success which has attended the efforts of the new association to become practically of use to the very important interests committed to its charge. The committee feel that the interests of the trade imperatively require that the present chairman and vice-chairman should be continued to continue their services until the Mines Inspection Bill and the Rating Bill are passed into law. They feel that the intimate knowledge which these gentlemen possess of the many details of these measures, and of the important amendments called for by the interests of the trade, are of the greatest possible value to the association, and under these circumstances the committee suggest that the resolution limiting the chairmanship and vice-chairmanship to a term of three years should be suspended until the above measures have received the sanction of the Legislature. Mr. Bruce has again been unable to pass his Bill for the future regulation of mines, but it is with great satisfaction that the committee have to report that, on the whole, the various suggestions offered by the association have been favourably received, and that the bill is in a fair way to become law next session, in such a shape as will satisfy both employers and employed. The past year has also brought the value of the North Country steam coal more distinctly before the notice of the Government than at any previous time since the introduction of the coal of South Wales. Many of the obstacles and prejudices which prevented the North Country steam coal from being properly appreciated have been removed, and the suggestions, so long and repeatedly offered, have at length been adopted with the most complete success. In proof of this the committee draw attention to the experiments conducted on board the large and important steam ship the Active during last summer, which showed a saving of 13 per cent. resulting from the employment of mixed coals in the furnaces arranged in the manner suggested. The committee also draw attention to the fact that the experiments which gave weight to the recommendation that mixed North Country and Welsh coal should be used, also distinctly proved that the North Country coal was, in itself, if properly burnt, equally smokeless and also more powerful than the Welsh, and it is hoped that this fact will not be lost sight of, now that it may be anticipated the furnaces of the Government ships will be adapted to its proper combustion. In advising to the report of the Technical Education Committee, it is with the greatest regret that the Parliamentary Committee state that a scheme which seemed to offer such advantages to the mining population of this district has fallen through the sudden and unexpected change in the amounts paid on results by the Science and Art Department, in consequence of which the Committee of the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers have been compelled to abandon the undertaking. It is hoped, however, that the schools already formed will not be abandoned, and that their present state of organisation will enable local teachers to carry out the work, so that the attentions bestowed upon the undertaking, together with the money which has been expended, may not be lost to the district.

CLEVELAND PIG IRON TRADE.—Mr. C. E. Muller (Middlesborough, Oct. 13).—The month that has just passed has been one of dullness and comparative inaction. The continental war is still a great source of uneasiness, and, effectually limits transactions, although no actual fall can be recorded as regards prices for present delivery. I quote No. 1, 49*s.* 6*d.*; No. 3, 46*s.* 6*d.*; No. 4, 45*s.* 6*d.*; mottled, 45*s.*; white, 44*s.* 6*d.* per ton, f.o.b. in the Tees. These prices would be taken for delivery up till end of March, but for iron deliverable over the whole of next year higher prices would have to be paid. The following are the usual statistical returns for last month—108 furnaces:—

	Production.	Ship, foreign.	Ship, coastwise.	War stores.
Sept. 31, 1870.	143,532	13,319	20,284	14,139
" 1869.	119,573	18,164	9,912	41,777

Increase 23,959. Decrease 4,845. Increase 10,372. Decrease 27,638. STOCKS.—The increase in September is only 981 tons, against 10,334 tons in August, and 8134 tons in July. On examination I find the coastwise shipments in part account for this, being in round numbers 20,000, 13,000, and 15,000 tons respectively for these three months. The previous average this year was 19,000 tons per month. Owing to the fine weather last month makers were doubtless bringing up arrears accumulated in summer and spring. In addition to this, the raising of the blockade of the German ports towards the close of the month also contributed to prevent a further increase in stocks. Comparing Sept. 30 with same date last year we have a reduction of 5201 tons—109,339 tons against 105,540 tons.

	SHIPMENTS.—The falling off is chiefly due to France:—	Holland and Germany.*	France.	Belgium.
September, 1870.	5230	1320	3149	
" 1869.	6218	5211	5985	

Decrease 1023. Increase 3891. Decrease 845. * I include Holland and Germany together in the above comparison, as most of the iron exported to Rotterdam is sent up the Rhine into the interior of Germany. This month shipments to Hamburg and the Rhine are going on vigorously, and a large quantity will be got off before the close of the shipping season. When that time arrives, should the war still be going on, it is to be feared we shall have a dull winter before us. The present price, however, is a moderate one, so that no very severe tumble in prices need reasonably be expected. However gloomy the situation at the present moment may be, we may any day see the "beginning of the end."

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Oct. 13.—There has been an excellent supply of ships here during the week, and a large export and import trade has been done, much anxiety being displayed now that the North German ports are fairly open to do as much business as possible before the close of the season. Owing to the supply of vessels, freights to all parts continue low. The Coal Trade continues very brisk; the demand for house coal has improved much lately, and prices are consequently advancing. The demand for coke and manufacturing coal is also good. With respect to steam coal, it is extremely brisk also; the opening out of the Hamburg and other trades has caused quite a rush to get coals over there, and most of the works are now well employed, with a good prospect for the winter. There are signs of a scarcity of men in the coal trade, especially in South Durham. The Thornley Coal Company have advertised for a number of coal hewers for their Ludworth pits, which have been again set to work, after extensive alterations and improvements. The same company have also advertised for a resident viewer, in the place of Mr. Spencer, lately appointed Government Inspector.

With respect to the Iron Trade and its branches, the engine trade continues good, and there are still a number of iron steamers on hand, but the demand for new iron vessels is scarcely so brisk. A large business continues to be done in the iron trade, but the prices received are far from satisfactory, and it is proposed at the end of the quarter to make some reduction in the rate of wages paid to the ironworkers; 6*d.* per ton is proposed to be taken off puddlers and other branches, rollers, millmen, &c., in proportion. It is difficult to conceive under the circumstances what other course can be pursued, as although the stocks of pig and wrought-iron, rails, &c., have not as yet increased much, it is well known that the demand for delivery continues to weaken, a great number of makers having been working out orders received before the war, and prices are accepted much below the list also, so that little profit remains. However, if the make is not reduced will it not be difficult to convince the men, especially if men continue to get scarce, that the prices paid at present ought to remain, or not even be advanced? The documents emanating from the ironworkers and ironmasters appear to sanction the above view, but the men ought surely to weigh the matter most carefully, and not lightly ignore the decision given by the arbitrators when last referred to on the question of wages. Nothing, surely, can be more fair than that the men should be paid in proportion to the prices received for iron; and if the decision given in accordance with this view by Mr. Hughes is ignored it is not difficult to fortel what the result of this course must be. All that promising structure, built up and called Arbitration, &c., will be scattered to the winds, and the old laws of supply and demand will again come into play, and perhaps it will be found that they are the only laws which will in the long run stand the test of experience.

The scheme for a river-side railway near the Tyne does not meet with much favour, and there can be little doubt that if the Great North-Eastern Railway Company attend to the interests of the public, which are, of course, bound up with the best interests of the company, they will long retain the traffic of the district. The Quayside branch of railway from the North-Eastern is working well, and has proved a great advantage to the general import and export trade; goods are now sent inland, and are also shipped with the utmost dispatch, by this system.

The Chemical Trade has improved much, and considerable extensions are in progress at some of the large works, especially Tennant's works, at Hebburn, and some new works are also talked of.

The towns of Newcastle and Gateshead continue to increase very rapidly, and large gas works are in course of erection at the western boundary of Gateshead, for the supply of the town and suburbs.

NEW COAL-MEASURE REPTILES.—It will not be without interest to your palaeontological readers to be informed that reptile discoveries of a most wonderful character have recently taken place in the Low Main coal seam of the Northumberland coal fields. I have recently obtained from a depth of 100 fms. a splendid vertebral column of a coal-measure reptile; the length of the specimen in my possession is 56 in., and it consists of 80 vertebrae. I infer that the entire length of the animal would not be less than 10 or 12 ft. I have also got an entire head of a large coal-measure reptile very analogous to the crocodile of the present day. The length of the head is 15 in., and its width is 8½ in.; it is nearly perfect, the teeth are well exposed, the palate is entire, and from the pre-maxillary bone to the posterior articular extremity the palate is complete. No such series of vertebrae of a coal-measure reptile have ever before

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ON SALE, SECONDHAND ENGINEERS', MACHINISTS', COLLIERIES, and CONTRACTORS' PLANT; TOOLS and MACHINERY STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.
Particulars in "Monthly Register," post free on application.
FREDERICK MILLS,
CONSULTING ENGINEER AND MACHINERY AGENT,
ST. ANN'S SQUARE, MANCHESTER.

FOR SALE.—THE UNDERMENTIONED ENGINES:—
ONE 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER.
ONE 30 in. cylinder ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, 7 ft. stroke, with or without BOILER, wrought iron fly-wheel shaft, and 10 ton fly-wheel; 12 heads of stamps connected.
ONE 12 in. cylinder ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, with ONE 6 ton BOILER.
THREE CORNISH BOILERS, from 10 to 12 tons each, in excellent condition.
Also, several CORNISH CRUSHERS, of various sizes.
A 60 feet WATER WHEEL, with hammered iron round shaft, cast-iron sockets, rings, &c.
For further information, apply to—
W. MATTHEWS, ENGINEER, TAVISTOCK.
Tavistock, July 28th, 1870.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, for a term of years, SEVERAL ACRES of LAND, suitable for MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, advantageously situated on the south bank of the River Tyne, about two miles below Newcastle-on-Tyne, and within a quarter of a mile from the North-Eastern Railway. There is a good quay frontage, with deep water.
Apply to Mr. T. S. BARNWELL, King-street, Quay-side, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED).
ESTABLISHED 1847.
OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.
Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment, over a period of years.
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
CHIEF OFFICES.—OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICES.—7, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS.

STAFFORDSHIRE WHEEL AND AXLE COMPANY (LIMITED).
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGE, WAGON, and CONTRACTORS' WHEELS and AXLES, and other IRONWORK used in the CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK.
OFFICES AND WORKS,
HEATH STREET SOUTH, SPRING HILL, BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICE.—118, CANNON STREET, E.C.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED).
MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons for hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed especially for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.
EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.
WAGON WORKS.—SMETHWICK, BIRMINGHAM.
* * Loans received on Debenture; particulars on application.

WILLIAMS'S PERRAN FOUNDRY COMPANY,
CORNWALL.
MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPING and OTHER ENGINES and GENERAL MACHINERY, have FOR SALE:—
ONE 26 in. PUMPING ENGINE, secondhand.
ONE 30 in. PUMPING ENGINE, secondhand.
ONE 8 in. HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, new.
Several CORNISH BOILERS.
Also a large assortment of NEW and SECONDHAND PITWORK, at moderate prices.
LONDON OFFICES.—1 and 2, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C.

LABORATORY OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY,--
4, THE CEDARS, PUTNEY, LONDON, S.W.
ESTABLISHED 1869.
ANALYSES and REPORTS on METALLIC ORES, METALS, &c., daily attended to by Dr. T. L. PHIPSON, F.C.S., Member of the Chemical Society of Paris, &c.
Terms moderate.

TO ENGINEERS, &c.
NEW MOTIVE POWER,
COMBINED AIR AND STEAM,
SAVING ABOVE FIFTY PER CENT. FUEL.

GALLOWAY AND COMPANY WILL GRANT LICENCES TO ENGINEERS TO APPLY MR. G. BELL GALLOWAY'S INVENTION to all DESCRIPTIONS OF ENGINES, as contained in his Patent dated January 7th, 1865.
For terms of Licence, address B. FOTHERGILL, Esq., C.E., 15, George-street, Mansion House, London.

IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER POWER.
THE TURBINE.

MAC ADAM BROTHERS AND CO., ENGINEERS, SOHO FOUNDRY, BELFAST, after twenty years of experience, have brought their IMPROVED TURBINE to great perfection.
It is applicable to all practical heights of fall, giving much greater power from the water than any other kind of water-wheel.
On low falls it has the great advantage of not being impeded by floods or back-water.
It is particularly well adapted for situations where the quantity of water is variable, and where all other wheels fail.
Its motion is extremely regular, and, when desired, a governor can be applied effectively.
This wheel is at work in a great many places, to which references will be given.

CAMBORNE, ILLOGAN, REDRUTH, and GWENAP MINING DISTRICT.

COPIES of a LITHOGRAPHIC MAP of the MINES in those PARISHES, and in parts of WENDRON and KENWYN, are now ready at our offices, in Hydar-street, Truro, coloured, mounted, and varnished, at 30s. each. Sent free of carriage, on receipt of order.
October 10, 1870.
B. SYMONS AND SON.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—By direction of His Honor the Vice-Warden, Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 25th day of October instant, at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, in the county of Cornwall, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, this Court will proceed to make a CALL of THIRTEEN SHILLINGS PER SHARE on all the contributors of the said company, settled on the List of Contributors under class A.
All persons interested therein are entitled to attend at the time and place aforesaid, to offer objections to such call.
FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.
Dated this 13th day of October, 1870.

ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25th, at Twelve o'clock.
AT PENDEEN CONSOLS MINE, ST. JUST, CORNWALL,
About six miles from Penzance.

JOHN THOMAS, of The Glebe, Redruth, WILL SELL, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, the WHOLE of the very valuable

MACHINERY and MATERIALS, consisting of—
ONE 40 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, equal beam, built by Messrs. Harvey and Co., of Hayle (nearly new); two 10 ton boilers, very good; one shears; balance bob, &c.
ONE 24 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, stroke 9 ft. by 8.
ONE 19 in. double-acting WINDING ENGINE, 4 ft. stroke; cago, fly wheel, &c.; one 4 ton boiler; one 24 in. crusher attached, with wrought iron levers, raft wheel, and holting gear, complete.
ONE 32 in. cylinder double acting STAMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, equal beam, with two fly wheels, 10 tons each, wrought iron fly wheel shafts. This engine was built by Messrs. Harvey and Co., of Hayle, from the drawings of Messrs. John Hocking and Son, the eminent Cornish engineers; it is nearly new, and in perfect condition. One 12 ton boiler, with furniture—very good.
TWO 16 head STAMP AXLES, with heads, lifters, frames, braces, &c., complete.

About 300 fms. of pitwork, including pumps from 4 in. to 8 in., with H pieces, door pieces, poles, &c., to match.
Between 200 and 300 fms. of main rods, from 6 in. to 10 in.
Strapping plates to match.
Long run of ladders.
Bolts and nuts.
Iron stave ladders.
180 fms. iron air pipes.
Shaft rolls, brackets, &c.
600 fms. chain.
Skips and skip road.
Iron winches.
900 fms. bridge rails.
Wood sheds.
Borlase's biddles and gearing.
Trunks, frames, and kieves.
Water wheel; iron centre for ditto.
Three-head water stamps, driven by 15 ft. wheel.
Wrought iron dry tube.
Smiths' and miners' tools, including two bellows, 40 in. and 34 in.
Beams and scales.
Weighing machine.

Thin lavings; account house furniture, including a good dial and protractor; wrought and cast scrap iron; old brass; stores; timber; and a variety of other things in use on mine.

Refreshments at Twelve precisely. Sale at One to the minute.
For further particulars, apply to the Secretary, DAVID COHEN, Esq., 2, Church-court, Lombard street, London; Capt. R. WHITE, Pendean, the manager; or JOHN THOMAS, Auctioneer and Valuer, The Glebe, Redruth.

An omnibus will leave the Penzance Railway Station on the arrival of the 9.10 A.M. train, and return in time for the last up train. Tickets to be obtained of the Auctioneer.

Dated September 24th, 1870.

THE LONDON ZINC MILLS, AND ADJOINING WHARF, WENLOCK BASIN, CITY ROAD,

Occupying a site nearly an acre and a quarter in extent.

MESSRS. FULLER, HORSEY, SON, AND CO. are instructed by the proprietor to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, November 2, at One precisely, at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, in One Lot (unless an acceptable offer is previously made by private contract),

THE LONDON ZINC MILLS,

Together with the costly PLANT and MACHINERY, capable of rolling about 100 tons of zinc weekly, and now in active operation. Also the spacious WHARF adjoining, at present occupied by Messrs. Kedalle and Co.

The London Zinc Mills were established about 30 years ago, and a very lucrative trade has been carried on. The principal building is a substantial structure of two stories, with slated roof, 200 feet long, 38 feet wide, erected on the edge of the Wenlock Basin, and with loopholes for convenience of loading. The ground floor is paved with iron flooring plates; steam-engine house with boiler houses adjoining, lofty square chimney shaft, millwrights' shop, smiths' shop and store with loft over, coal store, range of ground-floor warehouses, offices for clerks and principal, gatekeeper's lodge, a comfortable residence for a manager, paved yard, and gateway entrance.

The MACHINERY includes two pairs of chilled and four pairs of hard-grained rolls, from 36 inches to 54 inches wide; two pairs of shears, three circular cutting machines, seven nail-making machines, 15 tube and bar draw benches, strip cutter and circular saw, driven by a pair of condensing steam beam-engines, equal to 90-horse power nominal, by Peel and Williams, of Manchester; and a pair of horizontal condensing steam-engines, of 60-horse power nominal, by B. Hick and Son, of Bolton; five steam-boilers, the furnaces fitted with smoke-consuming apparatus; three large brick melting and annealing furnaces, and other requisites for the business.

Beyond the mill at the north end is a spacious wharf, with an iron building of two stories, a ground floor building with slated roof, and a good family residence. The entire site of land has a frontage near the Wenlock basin of 455 feet 6 in., and next the Regent's Canal of 131 feet, the superficial area being 51,567 feet.

The whole held on lease for a term whereof 18 years will be unexpired at Christmas next, subject to a ground rent of £319 10s. per annum. The wharf beyond the north end of the mill is underlet for a term which will expire at midsummer, 1875, at a ground rent of £200 per annum, thereby reducing the present rental of the mill to £119 10s. per annum, but at the termination of the existing rental estimated at the lowest at £400 per annum will be obtained.

For the wharf, thus creating a profit rental of £80 per annum, and leaving the mills free from any rent.

Possession of the London Zinc Mills will be given on completion of the purchase. The mills may be viewed till the sale by special orders only, to be obtained of the auctioneers; the wharf by permission of the tenants.

Particulars, with plans, will shortly be ready, and may be had of Messrs. JENKINSON and SON, solicitors, Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street; at the Auction Mart; and of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SON, and CO., 11, Billiter-square, London, E.C.

THE MERTHYR DARE STEAM COAL COLLIERY,
ABERDARE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

MESSRS. FULLER, HORSEY, SON, AND CO. are instructed by Messrs. Rhys and Richards to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, London, on Wednesday, November 2, 1870, at One o'clock precisely, in One Lot, the very valuable LEASEHOLD COLLIERY, known as the

MERTHYR DARE COLLIERY,

situate about two miles from ABERDARE, lying between Powell's Duffryn Colliery and the Dare Colliery, and the Dare Colliery and the Dare Colliery, having direct communications by sidings on the Great Western Railway system with the shipping ports of Swansea, Port Talbot, Briton Ferry, Cardiff, and Newport, as well as Liverpool and London. The Dare Branch of the Taff Vale Railway runs over the property.

The total area of the mineral property is 482 acres, and there are underlying the surface FOURTEEN SEAMS OF COAL, of the aggregate thickness of 56 feet, or thereabouts, besides the Graig Vein, which crops out on the property. The colliery was opened in 1852, and but a small portion of the upper seams has been worked. The coal is well known in the steam coal markets, and is on the Admiralty List. The colliery has been opened with two downcast shafts, and one upcast. No. 1 pit is sunk to the Upper Four-foot Seam a depth of 130 yards, and No. 2 pit is sunk to the Nine-foot Seam a depth of 164 yards. The workings are thoroughly ventilated, and are equal to an output of between 200 and 300 tons per day, which by a comparatively moderate outlay may be increased to 600 or 800 tons. There are several veins of ironstone, which are won with the coal, and some first-class fire-clay.

The property is held on lease for an unexpired term of about 41 years, at moderate royalties.

The MACHINERY is in good working order, and includes TWO PIT WINDING ENGINES, FOUR BOILERS, pulley frames and cages, a pair of INCLINE WINDING ENGINES and BOILER, saw mill engine, &c. The whole of which, together with about 1½ miles of rails above and underground, trams, screens, weighing machines, saw machinery, and other requisite apparatus for working the colliery, will be included in the purchase.

There are seven cottages, stabling, and other buildings, and an excellent supply of water for steam purposes.

The colliery may be inspected on application to Mr. LEWIS, Dynevor Mining Offices, Aberdare.

Printed particulars, with plans and sections, may shortly be obtained of Mr. RANDALL, Solicitor, Neath; of Mr. W. ROBINSON SMITH, Solicitor, Swansea; at the Inns at Newport and Cardiff; at the Auction Mart; and of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SON, and CO., 11, Billiter-square, London, E.C.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at PAR CONSOLS, PAR Station, CORNWALL, and close to Par Shipping Harbour,

ONE 80, and ONE 72 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, and BOILERS.
24, 18, and 15 in. WINDING ENGINES and BOILERS.
8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 in. PUMPS.
H and top-door pieces; plunger poles; rod plates; and a large quantity of other useful MINING MATERIALS.

Apply to Capt. PUCKEY, St. Blazey, Cornwall.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c.

FOR SALE, a FIRST-RATE NEW 12 cwt. STEAM HAMMER, by Kirkcaldy Forge Co., Leeds, 12 in. cylinder, wrought iron piston rod. THREE Dunn's Patent DRUM TURNABLES, 7 ft. diameter.
154 lbs. lengths of 28 lbs. CONTRACTORS' RAILS, in excellent condition.
ONE CAST IRON TANK, 13 ft. 2 in., by 17 ft. 2 in., by 4 ft. 7 in.; will make other useful sizes.
ONE powerful HYDRAULIC PRESS, inverted ram, 10 in. diameter, 18 in. stroke.
ONE Stearine HYDRAULIC PRESS, ram 13 in. diameter, 15 in. stroke.
35,000 excellent FIRE BRICKS.
ONE 6 ton portable WHARF CRANE.
Apply to GWYNNE and CO., Essex Street Works, Strand, London, W.C.

IRELAND.

TO CAPITALISTS, MINING COMPANIES, ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, IRONMASTERS, &c., &c.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, at TASSAN MINES, County MONAGHAN, on Monday, the 24th October, 1870, at the hour of One o'clock P.M., all the RIGHT and INTEREST of the

GREAT NORTHERN MINING COMPANY OF IRELAND (LIMITED),

In the MINES known as the ANNAGHLOUGH, GLEN, TAHOOTRA, and TASSAN MINES, situate in the counties of Monaghan and Armagh, held under leases varying from 13 to 24 years.

The mines are principally of lead, but the leases grant the right to work all other metals and minerals in the lands.

After which WILL BE SOLD, without any reserve, the whole of the valuable MACHINERY and other PLANT used in the above-named mines, including THREE POWERFUL STEAM ENGINES, with BOILERS, complete; large metal WATER WHEELS, water pumps and shafts, lifts of various sizes, weighing machines, cables, mining tools of all sorts, carts, sheet and scrap iron, timber, &c.

Also, wooden offices, household furniture, &c., catalogues of which may be had on Monday, the 17th October, of Messrs. MACROY and Co., Solicitors, 48, Rutland-square; Mr. JOHN HAATSON, at the mines; and JOHN LITTLEDALE and Co., Auctioneers and Valuers, 9, Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin.

PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT.
SALE OF CHILIAN COPPER MINES, AND MINING PROPERTY.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Chancery, about to be made in a Cause of Waters v. Waters, with the approbation of the Master of the Rolls, in the City of London, in or about the month of June, 1871, the whole of the extensive and rich COPPER MINES, PARTS OF MINES, MINING PROPERTY, and MATERIALS, and FREEHOLD PROPERTIES in CHILI, with the STORES and BUSINESSES carried on in connection with the said MINES, forming part of the Chilian Estate of Sampson Waters, late of Gyllyngdune, in the County of Cornwall, Esq., deceased. The MINES consist of—

1.—THE ENTIRETY OF THE SAN PEDRO MINE.
2.—TWO-THIRDS of the celebrated DESCUBRIDORA MINE, with the adjoining sets of San Juan, Canchas, and San Francisco.
3.—THREE-FOURTH PARTS OF THE COLORADA (SILVER) MINE.
4.—NINE (48th) PARTS OF THE JUANA (SILVER) MINE.
5.—THE ENTIRETY OF THE SANTA ELENA (COPPER) MINE.
6.—THE ENTIRETY OF THE CUBA (COPPER) MINE.

The SAN PEDRO MINE is situated about 60 miles from the port of Chancay. It produces ores of the richest quality. This mine may now be effectually worked, a large shaft, with a double skip-road, having been recently sunk, two new 4-horse wheels erected, and the mine well and strongly timbered.

The DESCUBRIDORA MINE has been worked since 1859, since which date it has yielded large profits, and is still doing so. The principal vein averages 30 to 80 ft. in width, and a large quantity of ore has been discovered.

The other sets have been worked since 1865; they are on the same lodes as the Descubridora Mine, and one of them (the Canchas set) is yielding a profit.

These mines are in thorough working order, and in a few weeks from this date will be supplied at a heavy outlay with new steam-engines, which will largely increase the future returns. Remunerative shops and stores are attached to the mines, and are carried on in conjunction with them.

The other property which will be OFFERED FOR SALE consists of the ENTIRETY OF FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSES, STORES, SHOPS, WATERING PLACES, TIMBER, MATERIALS, ORE FLOORS, and OTHER PROPERTY (including a large condensing apparatus), situated at Chancay, Chancayito, Copalco, and Tres Puntas; the Quinchigul establishment, or watering place, with the dwelling house, store, yard, carts, and mules; two-thirds of the Vega establishment, with the yards, houses, shops, and stores; two-thirds of the dwelling houses and yards, store rooms, ore floor, the mole, and premises in the port of Pan-de-Azuar; seven-eighths of the watering place at Punta Negra.

One moiety of the watering place at Punta Negra.

Fuller particulars of the property will be given in future advertisements.

Any information will be afforded by Mr. S. T. G. DOWNING, Solicitor, Redruth, Cornwall; Messrs. PRICE, BOLTON, and FIDLER, Solicitors, 1, New-square, Lincoln's-inn, London; or Messrs. FRESHFIELDS, Solicitors, 5, Bank-buildings, London, E.C.

Dated this 31st day of August, 1870.

LEESWOOD, MOLD, FLINTSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, all that VALUABLE LEASEHOLD MINE OR SEAM OF COAL, called

"THE MAIN COAL,"

Lying under land situate at LEESWOOD, in the parish of MOLD, and county of FLINT, with powers for working the same, held for the residue of a term of 21 years, from the 25th day of March, 1860, less the last six days, and now being worked by the Leeswood Main Coal, Cannel, and Oil Company (Limited).

Also, all the INTEREST of the said COMPANY in the MINE or SEAM of MAIN COAL, now being worked by the said company, and lying under land belonging to Messrs. Peters, Wynne Eytton, and Oakley, contiguous or near to the last-mentioned mine, with powers for working the same.

And, also, all the INTEREST of the said COMPANY in the MAIN COAL, now being worked by them under an arrangement with the Coal Talon Company, under lands belonging to John Wynne Eytton, Esq., a considerable area of which has already been proved.

And, also, all the LIVE and DEAD STOCK, PLANT, MACHINERY, FIXTURES, WAGONS, and apparatus in and upon the colliery and works, in the state in which the same shall be at the day of completion.

And, also, all the FREEHOLD PARCEL of LAND, with a messuage and buildings thereon erected, and used as and for the residence of the manager for the time being of the said company (minerals excepted).

For further information, and for particulars and conditions upon which the property is to be sold, apply to Mr. JAMES WAKEFIELD, Estate Agent, No. 16, Corn Exchange Chambers, Chester; or to Messrs. HIGSON, No. 98, Cross-street, Manchester.

SOUTH EXMOUTH MINE, HENNOCK, DEVON.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the following, viz:—

40 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE.
25 in. cylinder WHIM ENGINE, with CRUSHER attached.
60 fms. 11 and 12 in. PUMPS in shaft.
30 fms. 11 and 12 in. PUMPS at surface.

Timber, and various useful mining materials.
Apply to Capt. JOHN CORNISH, Frank Mills Mine, Chistow; or to Mr. J. O. HARRIS, Public Accountant, 2, Gandy-street, Exeter.

VALUABLE CORNISH MINING MACHINERY.

MESSRS. J. C. LANYON and SON have FOR SALE a very superior lot of the above, including—

50, 70, 60, 50, 40, and 24 inch PUMPING ENGINES;
24 inch ROTARY ENGINE, with CAPSTAN;
22 inch ditto, with CAPSTAN and CRUSHER;
Several good BOILERS;

A large assortment of PITWORK of all sizes; STRAPPING PLATES, rolled and faggoted, all of which are secondhand, in good condition, and will be sold on very reasonable terms.

For particulars, apply to—
LANYON and SON, MERCHANTS, REDRUTH.
Dated Redruth, Feb. 28, 1870.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TO MINE PROPRIETORS, AGENTS, AND ENGINEERS.

MESSRS. J. C. LANYON and SON, of REDRUTH, CORNWALL, having PURCHASED the WHOLE of the PLANT of the CLIFFORD AMALGAMATED MINES, beg to call the attention of all parties requiring SECONDHAND ENGINES, BOILERS, PITWORK, or MINING MATERIALS of any description, to the unprecedentedly favourable opportunity thus afforded for supplying their wants on the most favourable terms.

Communications to be addressed to—
J. C. LANYON and SON, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.
July 4, 1870.

SECONDHAND MINING MACHINERY FOR SALE, IN FIRST-RATE CONDITION.

PUMPING ENGINES, of various sizes,—viz., 70 in., 60 in., 50 in., 40 in., 30 in.
WINDING ENGINES, STAMPING ENGINES, STEAM CAPSTANS, and CRUSHERS of various sizes.

A NUMBER OF BOILERS.
PITWORK of all descriptions, and all kinds of MATERIALS required for MINING PURPOSES.

TO BE SOLD, AT MODERATE PRICES.

For further particulars, apply to—
MESSRS. HARVEY and CO., ENGINEERS and GENERAL MERCHANTS, HAYLE, CORNWALL,

AND HAYLE FOUNDRY WHARF, NINE ELMS, LONDON, CITY OFFICES (GRESHAM HOUSE), 28½, OLD BROAD STREET, MANUFACTURERS OF

PUMPING and other LAND ENGINES and MARINE STEAM ENGINES of the largest kind in use, SUGAR MACHINERY, MILLWORK, MINING MACHINERY, and MACHINERY IN GENERAL.

SHIPBUILDERS IN WOOD AND IRON.

THE PATENT PNEUMATIC STAMPS
May be SEEN AT WORK at HAYLE FOUNDRY WHARF, NINE ELMS, by previous application at either of the above addresses.

FOR SALE, a superior secondhand 25-horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, also a 16-horse power, both equal to new, and guaranteed.

FOR SALE, cheap, several first-class new PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES 3 to 12-horse power, with all recent improvements.
PIT WINDING GEAR made at a short notice, suitable for Portable Engines.
FOR SALE, a secondhand PORTABLE ENGINE, with a MORTAR MILL.
Apply to—
BARROWS and STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

RAILWAY WAGON WORKS, BARNSELY.
MESSRS. G. W. AND T. CRAIK
 ARE PREPARED TO
 SUPPLY COAL AND COKE WAGONS
 OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
 Either for cash, or by deferred payments through wagon-leasing companies
 WAGONS PROMPTLY REPAIRED.

STURGEON AND CO
 ENGINEERS, &c.,
BOLTON,
 Sole Manufacturers of the Patent Self-acting
ORE CRUSHING AND PULVERISING MACHINERY,
 Patent Coal-getting Plant,
 Patent Air Compressing Engines,
 Patent Blowers and Exhaustors, &c., &c.
 "Dead Blow" Steam Hammer.
 Testimonials and Prices post free on application.
GLASGOW OFFICE: 127 and 129, TRONGATE—
 P. and W. MACCLELLAN, Agents.
LONDON OFFICE: 33, CORNHILL, E.C.—
 DONALD ATKEY and Co., Agents.

MARTIN'S PATENT PISTON
 FOR STEAM AND OTHER ENGINES.
 Effecting a SAVING OF FIFTEEN PER CENT. IN FUEL, with TEN PER
 CENT. ADDITIONAL POWER.
 Address,—
MESSRS. WILLIAMS AND BOLTON,
 ST HELEN'S FOUNDRY,
 (Patent Piston) SWANSEA.

PISTONS, AND AIR-PUMP BUCKETS,
 FITTED WITH
 "PATENT ELASTIC METALLIC PACKING,"
 Of which above FIVE THOUSAND have been made by
MESSRS. MATHER AND PLATT,
SALFORD IRONWORKS, MANCHESTER.

DEEP LIFT PUMPS.
HAYWARD TYLER AND CO. are prepared to ESTIMATE
 for their
 PATENT "UNIVERSAL" STEAM PUMPS.
 Vertical and horizontal, with either long or short strokes. These machines
 have no fly-wheel, tappit, or small valves, are exceedingly simple, and are ap-
 plicable to lifts of any height.
 SOLE MAKERS,
 84 and 85, UPPER WHITECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

WARTON NATIVE OXIDE OF IRON
 IS SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER PAINT IN
 BODY AND BRILLIANCY OF COLOUR,
 AND, UNLIKE LEAD PIGMENTS,
 IS INNOCUOUS TO THE WORKMEN USING IT.
 Prices may be obtained on application to the agents,—
H. J. WALDUCK AND CO.,
 No. 1, MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.

THE BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGON COMPANY,
 LIMITED,
 MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY WAGGONS, WHEELS AND AXLES,
 CARTS, LORRIES, WOOD WHEELS, PATENT WROUGHT IRON WHEELS
 AND AXLES, BARROWS, PUMPS, DOUBLE PURCHASE CRABS, &c., &c.
 IRON WORKS—BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE.
 Catalogues free by post.

JAMES BUTTERWORTH
 MAKER OF ALL THE VARIOUS SIZES OF
VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM
ENGINES.
 VERTICAL ENGINES, from 2 to 10-horse power,
 HORIZONTAL ENGINES, from 5 to 40-horse power,
 FORTY STEAM ENGINES, from 2 to 20-horse power,
 In stock to select from, prices low, and ready for immediate delivery.

COLLIERY WINDING ENGINES
 Made on an improved principle, up to 40-horse power.
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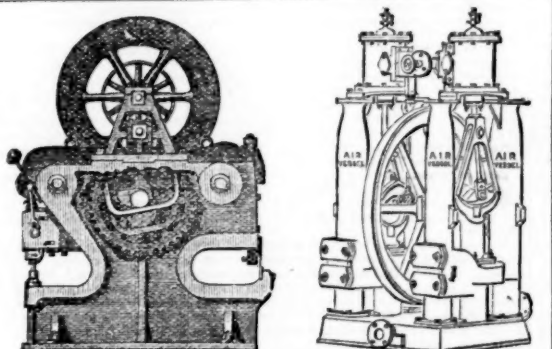
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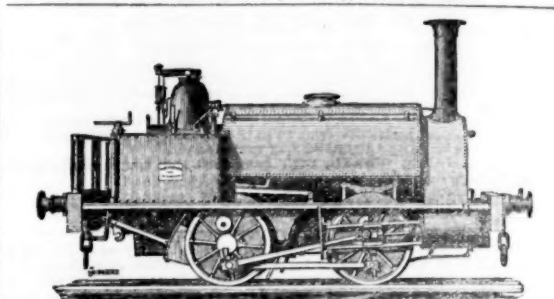
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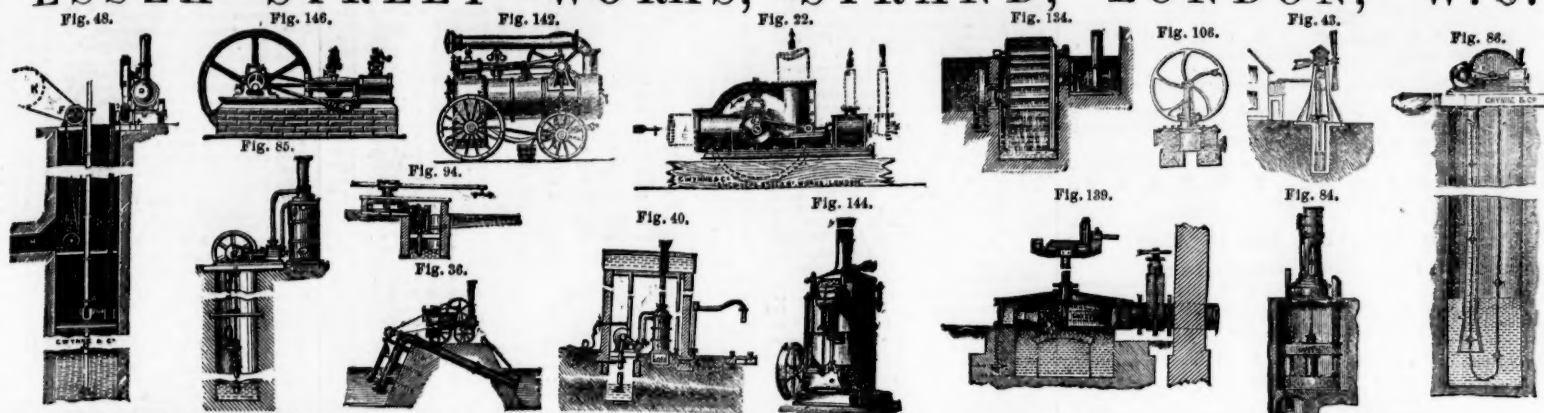


Fig. 144.—Vertical Engine, all sizes, from 2 to 20-horse power.
Fig. 146.—Horizontal Engine, from 4 to 100-horse power.
Fig. 142.—Portable Engine, from 2½ to 30-horse power.
Fig. 40.—Gwynne and Co.'s Combined Stationary Pumping Engine.
Fig. 139.—Turbine Water-wheel, from 1 to 300-horse power.

Fig. 22.—Combined Pumping Engine, all sizes, obtained Prize Medal, Paris Exhibition.
Fig. 85.—Deep Well Pumping Engine, all sizes.
Fig. 134.—Water-wheel Pumping Machinery.
Fig. 36.—Gwynne and Co.'s Patent Syphon Drainage Machinery.
Fig. 95.—Horse-power Pumping Machinery.

Fig. 86.—Chain Pump Pumping Engine.
Fig. 48.—Deep Mine Centrifugal Pumping Machinery.
Fig. 84.—Double-acting Vertical Pumping Engine.
Fig. 106.—Gwynne and Co.'s Improved Plunger Hand Pump.
Fig. 43.—Wind Power Pumping Machinery.

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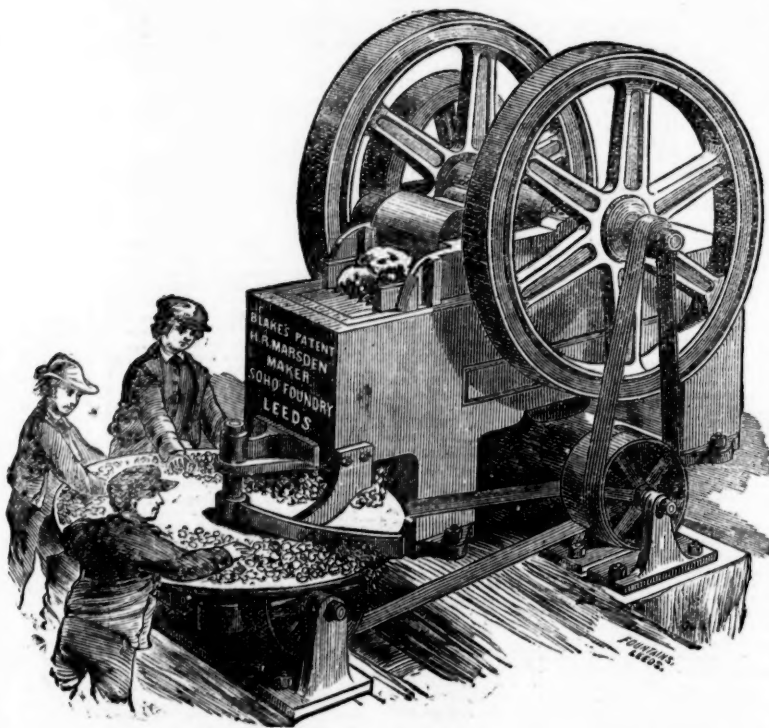
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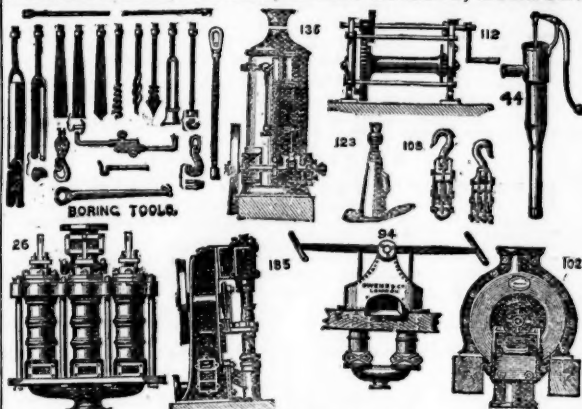
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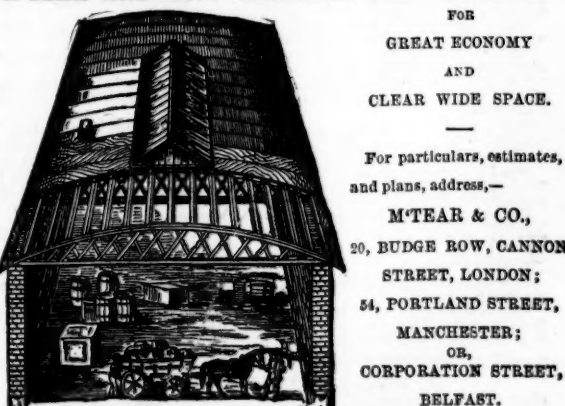


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